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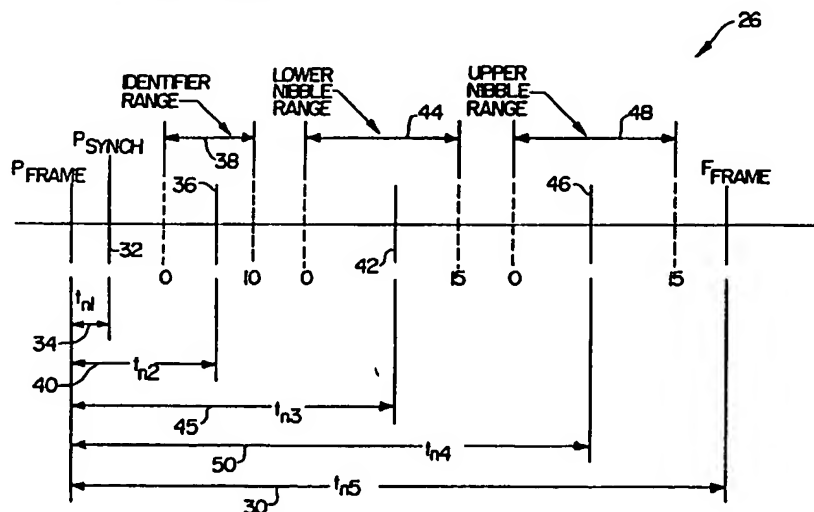
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US91/00309 (22) International Filing Date: 15 January 1991 (15.01.91) (30) Priority data: 468,407 22 January 1990 (22.01.90) US (71) Applicant: MEDTRONIC, INC. [US/US]; 7000 Central Avenue N.E., Minneapolis, MN 55432 (US). (72) Inventors: WYBORN, Paul, B. ; 1390 69th Avenue, N.E., Fridley, MN 55432 (US). ROLINE, Glenn, M. ; 4118 211th Lane, N.W., Anoka, MN 55303 (US). NICHOLS, Lucy, M. ; 6781 Marilyn Drive, Maple Grove, MN 55369 (US). THOMPSON, David, L. ; 1660 Onondaga Street, Fridley, MN 55432 (US).	(74) Agents: RISSMAN, John, A. et al.; Medtronic, Inc., 7000 Central Avenue N.E., Minneapolis, MN 55432 (US). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent). Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.	

(54) Title: IMPROVED TELEMETRY FORMAT



(57) Abstract

A method and apparatus are disclosed for telemetering both analog and digital data from an implantable medical device to an external receiver, such as between an implanted cardiac pacemaker and its external programming equipment. Analog data is first converted to digital format by an analog-to-digital converter, such that the transmission is digital data. A damped carrier at 175 kilohertz is pulse position modulated by the data. The modulation scheme defines a frame of slightly less than 2 milliseconds. The frame is divided into 64 individual time periods using a crystal clock. The data, along with synchronization and identification codes, are positioned into predefined ranges within each frame as measured by the individual time periods. The data is uniquely identified by the position of a burst of the carrier within the predefined range. This modulation scheme enables necessary data to be transmitted at sufficiently high rates with reduced power requirements thereby conserving the internal battery of the implantable device. This modulation scheme provides flexibility of use, for example, with complex medical devices where transmission of increased volumes of data is desirable, such as cardiac devices having dual-chamber or multisensor capabilities, and for controlling particular conditions, such as tachyarrhythmia.

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IMPROVED TELEMETRY FORMAT

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of the Invention.

The present invention generally relates to
5 implantable medical devices, and more particularly,
pertains to telemetry schemes for percutaneously
transmitting analog and digital data from an implantable
medical device.

Description of the Prior Art.

10 The earliest implantable medical devices were
designed to operate in a single mode and with no direct
percutaneous communication. Later it became clinically
desirable to vary certain of the operating parameters and
change modes of operation. This was accomplished through
15 the use of programmers and other external devices which
transferred commands percutaneously to the implanted
medical device.

The communication between the implant and the
external world was at first primarily indirect. The
20 operation of an implantable cardiac pacer could be
observed, for example, in the electrocardiogram of the
patient. Soon it became known that data could be sent
from the implanted cardiac pacer by modulating the
stimulation pulses in some manner. This can only provide
25 a low bandpass channel, of course, without interfering
with the clinical application of the device. Change of
the pacing rate to indicate battery condition was a
commonly used application of this technique.

As implantable cardiac pacers became more complex,
30 the desirability to transfer more data at higher speeds
resulted in the percutaneous transmission of data using a
radio frequency carrier. The data to be transmitted is
of two basic types, namely, analog and digital. The
analog information can include, for example, battery
35 voltage, intracardiac electrocardiogram, sensor signals,
output amplitude, output energy, output current, and lead
impedance. The digital information can include, for

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example, statistics on performance, markers, current values of programmable parameters, implant data, and patient and unit identifiers.

The earliest RF telemetry systems transmitted analog 5 and digital information in separate formats, resulting in inefficient utilization of the available power/bandwidth. Also, these modulation schemes tended to be less than satisfactory in terms of battery consumption, and do not lend themselves to simultaneous transmission of differing 10 data types.

Many types of RF telemetry systems are known to be used in connection with implantable medical devices, such as cardiac pacemakers. An example of a pulse interval modulation telemetry system used for transmitting analog 15 and digital data, individually and serially, from an implanted pacemaker to a remote programmer is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,556,063 issued to Thompson et al., herein incorporated by reference. An example of a modern pacemaker programmer for use with programmable cardiac 20 pacemakers having RF telemetric capabilities is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,550,370 issued to Baker, herein incorporated by reference. However, the telemetry format which is used under these systems, as well as other prior telemetry systems, have not been entirely adequate for 25 reasons described above and a need for significant improvement has continued. As will become apparent from the following, the present invention satisfies that need.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention percutaneously transmits all 30 data from the implantable medical device in a digital format. It is pulse position modulated on an RF carrier. To accomplish this, the analog quantities must be converted to digital values either at the time of transmission, such as for real-time intracardiac 35 electrocardiograms, or before storage in the memory of

the device, as in the case of historical values of pacing rate for subsequent transmission for trend analysis.

Whether the data to be sent is initially analog or digital, it is transmitted in the same format, i.e., as 5 digital information. The RF carrier is pulse position modulated to conserve battery energy. In this manner, only a short burst of the carrier, e.g., one cycle, is actually needed to transmit a given unit of data. The time position of that burst relative to a synchronizing 10 standard determines the value of the data unit transmitted.

To accomplish this pulse position modulation, a frame of about 2 milliseconds is defined. Within this frame are positioned a synchronizing burst, a frame 15 identifier burst, and one or more data bursts. The synchronizing burst is positioned at a fixed position in the frame. The frame identifier and data are variables, such that the corresponding bursts occur within a range of time within the frame. The range in which a burst is 20 found defines the nature or type of the variable. The position in the range defines the value of the variable.

Because all data transmission is in a digital format, great flexibility is achieved with regard to additional units of data for future applications. The 25 use of the standardized format and capability of encoding more data into a single pulse also decreases the overall battery current requirements and serves to level the energy demand over time. Transmitting the analog data in digital form provides enhanced noise immunity and 30 accuracy.

The transmission protocol provides data rates which are sufficient to transfer clinically useful EGM information in real time. Because each frame is independent, data quantities of varying precision can be 35 transmitted using the same protocol. This modulation scheme provides flexibility of use, for example, with

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complex medical devices where transmission of increased volumes of data is desirable in real time, such as cardiac devices having dual-chamber or multisensor capabilities, and for controlling particular conditions such as tachyarrhythmia.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be better understood, and its attendant advantages will be readily appreciated, by reference to the accompanying drawings when taken in consideration with the following detailed description, wherein:

- FIG. 1 is a simplified schematic view of an implantable medical device employing the improved telemetry format of the present invention;
- 15 FIG. 2 is a conceptual view of one frame of the improved telemetry format of the present invention;
- FIG. 3 is a view of the actual transmission pattern of two frames of the improved telemetry format;
- FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a portion of an implantable medical device for implementation of the improved telemetry format;
- 20 FIG. 5 is a simplified flowchart showing the basic function of software to perform the telemetry uplink operation of the improved telemetry format;
- 25 FIG. 6 is a block diagram of the circuitry of the telemetry uplink hardware for implementing the improved telemetry format;
- FIG. 7 is a block diagram of the circuitry of the telemetry timing for implementing the improved telemetry format; and
- 30 FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram of the driver circuitry for implementing the improved telemetry format.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A preferred embodiment of the present invention is disclosed relating to use of the improved telemetry format with an implantable cardiac pacer, which may be programmable. However, those of skill in the art will be readily able to adapt the teachings found herein to other implantable medical devices. It will also be understood by those of skill in the art that the telemetry format taught herein can be used for bi-directional communications between an implanted medical device and an external device.

FIG. 1 is a simplified schematic diagram of the present invention as employed in a cardiac pacing system. An implantable pulse generator 10 is implanted in the patient under the outer skin barrier 28. Implantable pulse generator 10 is electrically coupled to the heart of the patient using at least one cardiac pacing lead 12 in a manner known in the art. Percutaneous telemetry data is transmitted from implantable pulse generator 10 by an RF uplink 26 utilizing the improved telemetry format to a receiving antenna 22, which is coupled to a programmer 20 via a cable 24. Receiving antenna 22 also contains a magnet which activates a reed switch in implantable pulse generator 10 as a safety feature, as taught in U.S. Patent No. 4,006,086 issued to Alferness et al., herein incorporated by reference. The telemetry data is demodulated and presented to the attending medical personnel by programmer 20.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of the protocol of RF uplink 26 using the improved telemetry format. The uplink uses a damped 175 kilohertz RF carrier which is pulse position modulated, as described in detail below. Shown at 30, the basic timing unit of the format is a frame, having a duration of t_{fs} . It will be understood by those skilled in the art, however, that the present invention can be practiced using fixed-length frames

having periods of shorter or longer duration. In the preferred embodiment, the main timing source of implantable pulse generator 10 comprises a standard 32.768 kilohertz crystal clock which provides a basic 5 clock cycle of 30.52 microseconds. Thus, a frame comprised of 64 clock cycles and extending over a fixed time interval of 1.953125 milliseconds is a convenient frame period, since such frame period is a binary multiple of the basic clock cycle.

10 A unique synchronizing signal is positioned within a first fixed range of each frame 30. This signal comprises a synchronizing RF pulse 32 which is located at a time t_{n1} within frame 30. To properly function as a synchronizing pulse, it must be located at a fixed point 15 within the first fixed range of frame 30, as shown at 34.

A four-bit frame identifier code is positioned within a second fixed range of each frame 30, such second fixed range comprising an identifier range 38. Identifier range 38 uses a total of eleven basic clock 20 cycles as shown. This identifier code comprises an identifier RF pulse 36 which is pulse position modulated within the identifier range 38. The position of identifier pulse 36 within identifier range 38 identifies the nature or type of data found within each frame 30 25 which is being transmitted, such as peak sense, peak pressure, sense threshold and others, as described in further detail below. Shown at 40, time interval t_{n2} thus uniquely represents the value of identifier pulse 36, which value in turn identifies the data type being 30 transmitted within frame 30.

Each frame 30 transfers one eight-bit byte of data along with the identifier code. This data is divided into two portions comprised of four bits of data each. A first portion of this data, namely the four least 35 significant bits of the data byte, is positioned within a third fixed range of frame 30, such third fixed range

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comprising a lower nibble range 44. A second portion of this data, namely the four most significant bits of the data byte, is positioned within a fourth fixed range of frame 30, such fourth fixed range comprising an upper 5 nibble range 48.

A lower nibble pulse 42 is pulse position modulated within lower nibble range 44, such that its value is uniquely identified by its location, such as at a time t_{n3} shown at 45. An upper nibble pulse 46 is also pulse 10 position modulated within upper nibble range 48, such that its value is uniquely identified by its location, such as at a time t_{n4} shown at 50. Lower nibble range 44 and upper nibble range 48 each comprise sixteen basic clock cycles, permitting each of the sixteen unique 15 values of the four-bit nibble to be specified. To prevent data overlap, suitable guardbands are positioned between each of the ranges within the frame to uniquely identify the synchronizing pulses, thereby avoiding undefined and erroneous data transmission.

20 FIG. 3 is a diagram of two frames of RF uplink 26, wherein a first frame corresponds to Word 1 shown at 70, and a second frame corresponds to Word 2 shown at 72. A count of clock cycles is indicated along an upper horizontal axis of this diagram for each frame. Each 25 basic clock cycle has a duration of 30.52 microseconds. The first frame at 70 is initiated by an RF pulse 52. A synchronizing RF pulse 54 is shown uniquely identified as precisely four clock cycles later. Because the guardbands are all greater than four clock cycles, no 30 combination of a frame identifier and data can appear as a synchronizing pulse. Synchronizing pulse 54 is used to provide frame synchronization between the transmitter (i.e., implantable pulse generator 10) and the receiver (i.e., programmer 20).

35 An identifier RF pulse 56 is located within identifier range 38, which range is defined as nine to

nineteen basic clock cycles from the beginning of frame 70. In Word 1, for example, identifier pulse 56 is located at clock cycle nineteen. This identifies the frame as a particular type of data transfer, namely, "Sense Threshold" as indicated in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

<u>Position</u>		<u>Identification</u>
10	9	Memory
	10	Idle
	11	EGM-1
	12	Markers
	13	Peak Sense
15	14	Pressure Waveform
	15	Peak dp/dt
	16	Peak Pressure
	17	Delta Capacitor Voltage
	18	Activity Counts
	19	Sense Threshold
20		

A lower nibble RF pulse 58 is located within lower nibble range 44, which range is defined as twenty-four to thirty-nine basic clock cycles from the beginning of frame 70. In Word 1, for example, lower nibble pulse 58 is located at clock cycle thirty-one, specifying a binary value of seven on a scale of zero to fifteen. An upper nibble RF pulse 60 is located at clock cycle fifty-eight within upper nibble range 48, which range is defined as forty-four to fifty-nine basic clock cycles from the beginning of frame 70, and is demodulated in similar fashion.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of that portion of implantable pulse generator 10 which is associated with formatting and transmission of RF uplink 26. Most of the

unique hardware which embodies the present invention is located on a single substrate, being a custom chip device indicated generally by arrow 105. The remainder is microprocessor-based logic indicated generally by arrow 5 100, comprising microprocessor 102, random access memory (RAM) 104, and parallel bus 106. The function of microprocessor-based logic 100 is described in further detail below.

Chip 105 has an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 10 108 which receives a number of analog inputs 110 from a multiplexer (not shown). A/D converter 108 permits data to be transferred via RF uplink 26 to be digitized as necessary, so that all data is transmitted in a standardized digital form.

15 Circuitry (CRC) for generating and analyzing the cyclic redundancy code used to forward error detect telemetry data transmitted over RF uplink 26 is indicated at 112. In the preferred embodiment, it is also used for data received by implantable pulse generator 10 via a 20 downlink (not shown). Circuitry (DMA) for providing direct memory access to RAM 104 is indicated at 114, thus permitting multiple byte transfers without constant management by microprocessor 102.

Key hardware used to implement RF uplink 26 25 comprises telemetry control and data buffer circuitry indicated generally within dashed lines at 121, which circuitry includes data buffer 116 and telemetry control 120, and up-link timing circuitry 118. Data buffer 116 includes storage for twelve bits of data. This storage 30 is partitioned into a four-bit section 119 for storage of the frame identifier code, and an eight-bit section 117 for storage of the lower nibble and upper nibble of a frame. Data buffer 116 thus stores all of the variables for one complete frame. Data buffer 116 is used to stage 35 the variables for the frame which may be received from

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RAM 104, A/D converter 108, CRC 112, or elsewhere along parallel bus 106.

Telemetry control 120 consists primarily of a telemetry status register. This register stores the
5 telemetry commands and status as loaded by microprocessor 102. The contents of the register are thus used to gate the data at the proper time of the defined protocol.

Up-link timing 118 decodes the twelve bits of data stored in data buffer 116 to produce a set of timing
10 signals which key bursts of RF energy at the appropriate times to pulse position modulate the 175 kilohertz carrier. Up-link timing 118 also keys bursts of RF energy at the fixed positions within the frame corresponding to the frame-initiating pulse and the
15 synchronizing pulse.

FIG. 5 is a basic flowchart showing the overall function of the microprocessor-based logic 100. The role is essentially one of initiation of the transfer, rather than management of each detail of the transmission.
20 Software associated with RF uplink 26 is started at element 130, usually by a down-linked command to transfer data.

Element 132 schedules the requested transmission via the up-link facilities. This scheduling prioritizes
25 uplink transmission requests. Lower priority is given to continuous real time transfers, such as EGM and battery voltage, whereas higher priority is given to single occurrence transmissions of status information.

After scheduling, element 134 determines whether an
30 uplink transmission is currently in progress. If an uplink transmission is in progress, element 132 re-schedules the request.

If an uplink transmission is not in progress after scheduling, element 136 initiates the uplink transmission
35 by activating telemetry control 120. Exit is via element 138. While some additional management of the process is

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required during the transmission, a description of such further details has been omitted, since it is not believed necessary to one skilled in the art to fully understand the present invention. As to the software 5 associated with the uplink transmission, however, a source code listing of the pertinent sections of such software has been attached hereto as Appendix A, and is incorporated by reference herein.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram showing the major data and 10 control signals of telemetry control and data buffer 121 (which includes data buffer 116 and telemetry control 120 shown in FIG. 4), and also of up-link timing 118. A primary function of data buffer 116, as indicated above, is the staging of the twelve variable bits of a given 15 frame which correspond to a four-bit frame identifier ID, and dual-nibble data comprising a four-bit lower nibble LN and a four-bit upper nibble UN. The data is received over an eight-bit, parallel bus 159 and can be from any one of several sources. Control lines EGMDATA at 150, 20 PRSDATA at 151, DLDMA at 153, DMADS at 155, LDANDAT at 156, ENCRC at 161 and LDCRC at 171 specify the source. The output of A/D converter 108 of FIG. 4 is presented separately to data buffer 116 as an eight-bit parallel transfer to ADC(0-7) at 154 (see FIG. 6). The output of 25 CRC 112 is presented separately to data buffer 116 as an eight-bit parallel transfer to CRC(0-7) at 160, since those devices are located on the same substrate.

Telemetry control 120 outputs a number of control signals, including EGMGAIN at 162, RVPGAIN at 163, 30 EGMTELEN at 164, ANULON at 165, RAMULON at 166, MEMEN at 167, PRSTELEN at 168, HDRCRCEN at 169 and EGMNPRS at 170. These control outputs are used to enable and control inputs to data buffer 116. The key outputs of telemetry control and data buffer 121 are TELRST at 182, which 35 resets up-link timing 118 and initiates the beginning of a frame, and a parallel data transfer at 184, which

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transfers the frame identifier ID, lower nibble LN and upper nibble UN to up-link timing 118.

Up-link timing 118 receives the frame-initiating control signal TELRST at 182 and the parallel data transfer (ID, LN and UN) at 184. A primary function of up-link timing 118 is to key the transmission of 175 kilohertz RF energy at the proper times to indicate start of frame, frame synchronization, frame identifier, lower nibble and upper nibble. Timing for this function is provided by the 32.768 kilohertz crystal clock to up-link timing 118 with clock signal XTAL at 186. An output TELCLK is provided at 188 which keys the actual burst of RF carrier at the proper times.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of up-link timing 118. A frame timing generator 202 provides the desired timing for a frame according to clock input XTAL at 186, in a manner hereinabove explained. Thus, each frame is comprised of sixty-four basic clock cycles. The process is initiated by receipt of the frame-initiating control signal TELRST at 182, which enables uplink when in a low state and disables uplink when in a high state. The initial clock cycle of a frame contains a burst of RF energy which is keyed by control signal TELCLK at 188, which is also used to trigger the start of the data decoding by an uplink word multiplexer 200.

After the proper four-bit quantity is selected (i.e., frame identifier ID first, lower nibble LN next, and upper nibble UN last), a telemetry pulse timer 204 determines the appropriate timing for a burst to be provided to frame timing generator 202, and a corresponding burst of RF energy is keyed. Each of the four-bit quantities thus results in the keying of a burst of RF energy at the appropriate time within each frame.

FIG. 8 is a circuit diagram for the drive circuit for generating the RF carrier. A control signal TELCLK at 188 provides the timing information for keying the

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carrier. A non-overlap generator 220 functions as a delay device to save current by preventing output transistors 230 and 232 from conducting simultaneously. Every transition of control signal TELCLK at 188 causes one transition by non-overlap generator 220. Inverters 222, 224, 226 and 228 are scaled to provide efficient switching with sufficient drive to the gates of transistors 230 and 232. Transistors 230 and 232 drive the signal off of chip 105 to ANTDR at 234 to an antenna circuit. A tuned circuit of discrete components, capacitor 236 and coil 238, are located external to chip 105. Each transition thus causes this tuned circuit to resonate at 175 kilohertz, thereby generating one uplink burst.

While the invention has been described above in connection with the particular embodiments and examples, one skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention is not necessarily so limited. It will thus be understood that numerous other embodiments, examples, uses and modifications of and departures from the teaching disclosed may be made as to various other systems for telemetering data to and from an implantable medical device, without departing from the scope of the present invention as claimed herein.

APPENDIX A

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Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ===== R2 SYSTEM DATA AREA ===== File: DATA.ASM
 ===== \$Revision: 3.0 \$ =====

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=0005      400 ext_tlm_active EQU 5      ;Extended telemetry is active
=0006      401 mag_state EQU 6          ;Magnet state, mode and rate are
      402                               ;set to VOO_MODE and mag_rate following
      403                               ;permanent programming.
=0007      404 rr_trans EQU 7           ;Rate response transition
      405
=0080      406 TLM_NOWMAG_MSK EQU 10110000B ;Mask to clear all telemetry
      407                               ;flags except those associated
      408                               ;with extended telemetry.
      409
      410 ;*****
      411 ;* tlm2_flags
      412 ;*****
=0000      413 perm_prog_valid EQU 0      ;Valid Permanent programming
      414                               ;occurred.
=0001      415 reset_inhibit EQU 1      ;Reset inhibit featured
      416                               ; - used in validate message
=0002      417 reset_pace_trigger EQU 2  ;Reset pace trigger featured
      418                               ; - used in validate message
=0003      419 pk_sense_rqst EQU 3      ;Single Peak sense measurement
      420                               ;requested from programmer
=0004      421 uplink_cnfrm EQU 4       ;Uplink confirmation required
      422                               ;on next event.
      423
      424
      425 ;*****
      426 ;* ULID
      427 ;*****
=0005      428 CRC_error EQU 5           ;CRC error indicator
=0006      429 uplink_memory EQU 6      ;Uplink include memory block
=0007      430 uplink_CRC EQU 7         ;Uplink includes CRC and header
      431
      432 ;*****
      433 ;* Uplink_flags
      434 ;*****
=0000      435
=0001      436
=0002      437 uplink_disabled EQU 0    ;Uplink is disabled
=0003      438 uplink_bsy EQU 1         ;Uplink channel is busy
=0004      439 up_ram_pnd EQU 2         ;RAM uplink pending
=0005      440 up_stat_pnd EQU 3
=0006      441 intrrg_pnd EQU 4         ;Interrogate data uplink pending
=0007      442 lcap_mrkr_pnd EQU 5      ;Loss of capture marker uplink
      443                               ;pending
=0006      444 mrkr_pnd EQU 6           ;Event marker uplink pending
=0007      445 meas_pnd EQU 7          ;Measured value uplink pending
      446
=0003      447 UPLNK_GN_SET EQU (21~uplink_disabled + 21~uplink_bsy)
      448                               ;Disable uplink and set busy
      449                               ;for gain of signal
      450 ;*****
      451 ;* Uplink_stat equates
      452 ;*
      453 ;*****
=0004      454
=0005      455 page0_write EQU 4             ;Write occurred on page 0
=0006      456 magnet_applied EQU 5     ;Reed switch is closed
=0007      457 checksum_error EQU 6     ;Ram checksum error flag
      458 POR_occurred EQU 7              ;POR flag
=00F0      459
=00C0      460 UPLNK_CLR_MSK EQU 11110000B ;Clear error bits in uplink
      461                               ;stat
      462 UPLNK_POR_MSK EQU 11000000B      ;Init mask used during POR
      463
      464 ;*****
      465 ;*
      466 ;* Downlink Control Byte equates
      467 ;*

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Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ***** R2 SYSTEM DATA AREA ***** File: DATA.ASM
 ***** \$Revision: 3.0 \$ *****

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494 ;*****
495 ;*
496 ;*      Telemetry equates
497 ;*
498 ;*****
499
500 ;*****
501 ;*      Marker values
502 ;*****
503
=0066 504 MK_REFRAC_SENSE EQU 66H ;Ventricular refractory sense mker
=00EE 505 MK_SENSE EQU 0EEH ;Ventricular sense marker
=00CC 506 MK_PACE EQU 0CCH ;Ventricular pace marker
=0077 507 MK_LOC EQU 77H ;Loss of capture marker
=00DD 508 MK_TRIGGERED EQU 0DDH ;Triggered pace marker
509
=0080 510 UP_CRC EQU 80H ;Uplink CRC val for ULID regist
=0000 511 UP_NOCRC EQU 0 ;Uplink no CRC val for ULID reg
=0040 512 UP_MEM EQU 40H ;Uplink mem val for ULID regist
=0000 513 UP_NOMEM EQU 0 ;Uplink no mem val for ULID
514 ;register
515
516 ;
517 ; ID code and CRC bits for uplink messages
518 ;
=0080 519 STATUS_ID EQU 0 + UP_CRC + UP_NOMEM ;Confirmation ID
=00C0 520 RAM_ID EQU 0 + UP_CRC + UP_MEM ;RAM uplink ID
=0043 521 MARKER_ID EQU 3 + UP_NOCRC + UP_MEM ;Marker channel ID
=0044 522 PKSENSE_ID EQU 4 + UP_NOCRC + UP_MEM ;Measure value IDs
=0046 523 PKDPOT_ID EQU 6 + UP_NOCRC + UP_MEM
=0047 524 PKPRESS_ID EQU 7 + UP_NOCRC + UP_MEM
=0048 525 DLTA VOLT_ID EQU 8 + UP_NOCRC + UP_MEM
=0049 526 ACTCNT_ID EQU 9 + UP_NOCRC + UP_MEM
=004A 527 SENS THRS_ID EQU 10 + UP_NOCRC + UP_MEM
528
529 ;*****
530 ;*      Misc. telemetry equates
531 ;*
532 ;*****
533
=00C3 534 ACCESS_CODE EQU 0C3H ;Telemetry access code for IPG
=00B3 535 RM_MODEL_ID EQU 101100118 ;IPG model I.D. value, model 8444
536
=0027 537 INTRRG_S12 EQU 39 ;Size of interrogate block
=0080 538 MAX_MEMREAD EQU 128 ;Maximum memory block read size
539
=000F 540 PG0 EQU 0FH ;Control byte Page 0 ID
=0001 541 PG7 EQU 1 ;Control byte Page 7 ID
=0002 542 PG8 EQU 2 ;Control byte Page 8 ID
=0004 543 PG10 EQU 4 ;Control byte Page 10 ID
544
=0003 545 DXLK_EXTRA_LEN EQU 3 ;Message overhead (sub from
546 ;INV bytcount)
=0001 547 DXLK_CB_INDX EQU 1 ;First val field in downlink
548 ;message
549 ;
550 ; Emergency values
551 ;
=0041 552 ENG_PW EQU 41H ;Emergency Pulse Width (2ms)
=0018 553 ENG_AMP EQU 18H ;Emergency pulse amplitude
554 ;(6.0 Volts)
555
=0023 556 HIGH_RATE EQU 23H ;Highest rate that will allow
557 ;full RAM uplink (170ppm)
=001E 558 UPLINK_DELAY EQU 1EH ;Minimum time before next
559 ;scheduled event
560 ;needed for RAM uplink (300ms)
=0003 561 UPSTAT_DELAY EQU 03H ;Minimum time before next

```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ***** R2 EXECUTIVE ***** File: POREXEC.ASM
 ***** \$Revision: 3.0 \$ *****

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```

264 ;*****
265 ;*
266 ;*          POR and Executive Macros
267 ;*
268 ;***** CHECK_MARKER_UPLINK *****
269 ;*
270 ;* Determine which marker code to uplink while in magnet mode or
271 ;* extended telemetry. If RAM uplink is in progress, the marker
272 ;* will be ignored.
273 ;*
274 ;* ENTRY CONDITIONS:
275 ;*   A pace/sense or refractory sensed event is being processed.
276 ;*   PACESTAT indicates if the event was refractory.
277 ;*
278 ;* EXIT CONDITIONS:
279 ;*   If marker channel is active and a valid marker is detected;
280 ;*   a marker is uplinked.
281 ;*
282 ;*****
283
284 ;-----
285 ; MACRO CHECK_MARKER_UPLINK
286 ; BEGIN
287 ;   (* check for marker uplink *)
288 ;   IF (markers_active of mag_flags) THEN
289 ;     BEGIN
290 ;-----
291 ;CHECK_MARKER_UPLINK XMACRO
292 ;CMU_START
293 ;
294 ;           ;Jump if marker channel NOT active
295 ;           BRCLR   markers_active,mag_flags,CMU_END
296 ;-----
297 ;           IF ((refractory_evnt of PACESTAT)
298 ;           AND (sensed_evnt of exec_flags)) THEN
299 ;             BEGIN   (* Refractory sensed event *)
300 ;               IF ((timeout_int - event_time) > 1) THEN
301 ;                 x := MK_REFRAC_SENSE;
302 ;               ELSE
303 ;                 EXIT;
304 ;             END;
305 ;-----
306 ;           ;Jump if NOT refractory sensed event
307 ;           BRCLR   refractory_evnt,PACESTAT,CMU_VVT
308 ;           BRCLR   sensed_evnt,exec_flags,CMU_VVT
309 ;           LDA     timeout_int
310 ;           SUB     event_time
311 ;           CMP     #1           ;Is there enough time for marker uplink?
312 ;           BLS     CMU_END      ; No, just exit
313 ;           LDX     MK_REFRAC_SENSE
314 ;           BRA     CMU_UL       ; Yes, load marker and go uplink it
315 ;-----
316 ;           ELSE IF ((paced_evnt of exec_flags) AND
317 ;           (sensed_evnt of exec_flags)) THEN
318 ;             BEGIN
319 ;               (* VVT mode, if triggered event send a triggered marker,
320 ;               unless output is inhibited then send sense marker. *)
321 ;               IF NOT(inhibit of tlm_flags) THEN
322 ;                 x := MK_TRIGGERED;
323 ;               ELSE
324 ;                 x := MK_SENSE;
325 ;             END;
326 ;-----
327 ;CMU_VVT
328 ;
329 ;           ;Jump if NOT both pace and sense
330 ;           BRCLR   paced_evnt,exec_flags,CMU_CKPACE
331 ;           BRCLR   sensed_evnt,exec_flags,CMU_CKPACE
332 ;           ;Check for output inhibited

```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ***** R2 EXECUTIVE ***** File: POREXEC.ASH
 ***** \$Revision: 3.0 \$ *****

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```

332 ;          BRCLR    inhibit_enabled,tlm_flags,CMU_INHBT
333 ;          LDX      #MK_SENSE      ;If not, get sense marker
334 ;          BRA      CMU_UL        ;Go uplink it
335 ;CMU_INHBT
336 ;          LDX      #MK_TRIGGERED ;Else get triggered marker
337 ;          BRA      CMU_UL        ;And send it
338 ;-----
339 ;;@      ELSE IF ((paced_evnt of exec_flags)
340 ;;@          AND (NOT(inhibit of tlm_flags))) THEN
341 ;;@      (* If pacing is not inhibited, send a PACE marker. *)
342 ;;@      x := MK_PACE;
343 ;-----
344 ;CMU_CKPACE
345 ;          ;Jump if NOT paced or if inhibited
346 ;          BRCLR    paced_evnt,exec_flags,CMU_CKSENSE
347 ;          BRSET    inhibit_enabled,tlm_flags,CMU_CKSENSE
348 ;          LDX      #MK_PACE      ;Else get marker code
349 ;          BRA      CMU_UL        ;And send it
350 ;-----
351 ;;@      ELSE IF (sensed_evnt of exec_flags) THEN
352 ;;@          x := MK_SENSE;
353 ;;@      ELSE
354 ;;@          (* No marker to uplink exit macro *)
355 ;;@          EXIT;
356 ;-----
357 ;CMU_CKSENSE
358 ;          ;Jump if not sensed event
359 ;          BRCLR    sensed_evnt,exec_flags,CMU_END
360 ;          LDX      #MK_SENSE      ;Else get marker value
361 ;-----
362 ;;@      (* Uplink marker code *)
363 ;;@      CALLH UPLINK_MARKER(x);
364 ;;@      END; (* marker channel active *)
365 ;-----
366 ;
367 ;CMU_UL
368 ;          UPLINK_MARKER          ;Uplink marker (value in x)
369 ;CMU_END
370 ;          XENDH
371 ;-----
372 ;;@      END; (* CHECK_MARKER_UPLINK *)
373 ;-----
374 ;
375 SEJECT

```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ***** R2 EXECUTIVE ***** File: POREXEC.ASM
 ***** \$Revision: 3.0 \$ *****

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```

480 ;***** UPLINK_MARKER *****
481 ;
482 ; This macro uplinks event markers if the channel is free.
483 ;
484 ; ENTRY CONDITIONS:
485 ; This routine expects x to contain the marker value to be
486 ; uplinked.
487 ;
488 ; EXIT CONDITIONS:
489 ; If the uplink channel is available it is captured and the
490 ; marker is uplinked. If the channel is busy and there are
491 ; no pending markers the marker is flagged pending for uplink
492 ; at the end of the current uplink.
493 ;
494 ;*****
495
496 ;UPLINK_MARKER $MACRO
497 ;
498 ;-----
499 ; MACRO UPLINK_MARKER;
500 ; BEGIN
501 ; disable interrupts;
502 ; (* Check if uplink channel is available *)
503 ; IF NOT(uplink_disabled of uplink_flags) THEN
504 ; BEGIN
505 ; IF NOT(uplink_bsy of uplink_flags) THEN
506 ; BEGIN
507 ; (* If Uplink channel is free then uplink marker *)
508 ; uplink_bsy of uplink_flags := TRUE;
509 ; enable interrupts;
510 ; marker_val := x;
511 ; TELADHI := HIADDR(marker_val);
512 ; TELADLO := LOADDR(marker_val);
513 ; BYTCOUNT := 1;
514 ; ULID := MARKER_ID;
515 ; RAM_uplink of TELSTAT := TRUE;
516 ; END;
517 ;-----
518 ;UPH_START
519 ; SEI ;Disable interrupts
520 ; ;Jump if uplink disabled
521 ; BRSET uplink_disabled,uplink_flags,UPLMDONE
522 ;UPLMARKER
523 ; ;Jump if uplink BUSY
524 ; BRSET uplink_bsy,uplink_flags,UPL_BSY
525 ;
526 ; Uplink NOT busy
527 ;
528 ;
529 ; BSET uplink_bsy,uplink_flags ;Flag uplink busy
530 ; CLI ;Enable interrupts
531 ; STX marker_val ;Put marker value in buffer
532 ; LDA #HIGH marker_val ;Get MSB of buffer address
533 ; STA TELADHI ;Write it to hardware
534 ; LDA #LOW marker_val ;Get LSB of buffer address
535 ; STA TELADLO ;Etc.
536 ;
537 ; LDA #1 ;Get output count
538 ; STA BYTCOUNT ;Write to hardware count register
539 ;
540 ; LDA #MARKER_ID ;Get ID code
541 ; STA ULID ;Tell the hardware
542 ; ;Start the uplink
543 ; BSET RAM_uplink,TELSTAT
544 ; BRA UPLMDONE
545 ;-----
546 ; ELSE
547 ; BEGIN

```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ***** R2 EXECUTIVE ***** File: POREXEC.ASM
 ***** \$Revision: 3.0 \$ *****

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```

548 ;;@          (* If no markers are pending the flag one pending *)
549 ;;@          mrkr_pnd of uplink_flags := TRUE;
550 ;;@          marker_val := x;
551 ;;@          END;
552 ;;@          END;
553 ;;@          enable interrupts;
554 ;;@
555 ;;-----
556 ;; Uplink BUSY
557 ;;
558 ;UPL_BSY
559 ;          BSET      mrkr_pnd,uplink_flags    ;Flag marker pending and
560 ;          STX       marker_val                ;store marker in the buffer
561 ;
562 ;UPLMDONE
563 ;          CLI                          ;Enable interrupts
564 ;          XENDM
565 ;-----
566 ;@  END;      (* UPLINK_MARKER *)
567 ;-----
568
569 SEJECT

```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ***** R2 PACE OR SENSE MODULE ***** File: POS.ASM
 ***** \$Revision: 3.0 \$ *****

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```

1816 ;***** UPLINK_INTRRG *****
1817 ;*
1818 ;* This macro uplinks the interrogate block of size INTRRG_SIZ and
1819 ;* starting at the address pointed to by INTRRG_AD if the uplink
1820 ;* channel is free. Otherwise, if there is no RAM uplink, the
1821 ;* interrogate block is set pending and is scheduled via the next
1822 ;* TELBF interrupt, occurring when the uplink channel becomes
1823 ;* free. All other uplinks have to be disabled while checking the
1824 ;* uplink flags to avoid contention of the uplink channel.
1825 ;*
1826 ;* ENTRY CONDITIONS:
1827 ;*   None.
1828 ;*
1829 ;* EXIT CONDITIONS:
1830 ;*   None.
1831 ;*
1832 ;*****
1833
1834 ;-----
1835 ;MACRO UPLINK_INTRRG;
1836 ;BEGIN
1837 ; (* Capture uplink channel - If busy set interrogate pending *)
1838 ; disable interrupts;
1839 ; IF NOT(uplink_disabled of uplink_flags) THEN
1840 ;-----
1841 ;UPLINK_INTRRG XMACRO
1842 ;           SEI                       ;Dissable interrupts
1843 ;           BRSET    uplink_disabled,uplink_flags,UI_END
1844 ;-----
1845 ;; BEGIN
1846 ;; IF NOT(uplink_bsy of uplink_flags) THEN
1847 ;; BEGIN
1848 ;;     uplink_bsy of uplink_flags := TRUE;
1849 ;;     enable interrupts;
1850 ;;     statbyt := uplink_stat;
1851 ;;     CALLM LOAD_INTRRG_UPLINK WITHIN R2LIB;
1852 ;;     RAM_uplink of TELSTAT := TRUE;
1853 ;; END;
1854 ;-----
1855 ;           BRSET    uplink_bsy,uplink_flags,UI_UBSY
1856 ;           BSET     uplink_bsy,uplink_flags
1857 ;           CLI      ;Enable interrupts
1858 ;           LDA      uplink_stat
1859 ;           STA      statbyt      ;Initialize the uplink status byte
1860 ;UI_LIU
1861 ;           LOAD_INTRRG_UPLINK
1862 ;UI_LIU_END
1863 ;           BSET     RAM_uplink,TELSTAT
1864 ;           BRA      UI_END
1865 ;-----
1866 ;; ELSE
1867 ;;     intrrg_pnd of uplink_flags := TRUE;
1868 ;; END;
1869 ;-----
1870 ;UI_UBSY
1871 ;           BSET     intrrg_pnd,uplink_flags
1872 ;-----
1873 ;; enable interrupts;
1874 ;;
1875 ;-----
1876 ;UI_END
1877 ;           CLI      ;Enable interrupts
1878 ;           XENDM
1879 ;-----
1880 ;END;  (* UPLINK_INTRRG *)
1881 ;-----
1882
1883 SEJECT

```


Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ***** R2 LSCAP INTERRUPT MODULE ***** File: LOC.ASM
 ***** \$Revision: 3.0 \$ *****

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```

409 ;***** UPLINK_LCAP_MARKER *****
410 ;
411 ; This macro uplinks loss of capture markers.
412 ;
413 ; ENTRY CONDITIONS:
414 ; Under magnet operations, the LSCAPINT interrupt is used for
415 ; the uplink of LOC markers if the channel is free.
416 ;
417 ; EXIT CONDITIONS:
418 ; None.
419 ;
420 ;*****
421 ;
422 ;-----
423 ; MACRO UPLINK_LCAP_MARKER;
424 ; BEGIN
425 ;
426 ; disable interrupts;
427 ; IF NOT (uplink_disabled of uplink_flags) THEN
428 ;-----
429 ;UPLINK_LCAP_MARKER %MACRO
430 ;ULM_START
431 ; SEI ;Disable interrupts
432 ;ULM_INT
433 ; ;Jump if NOT (NOT uplink_disabled)
434 ; BRSET uplink_disabled,uplink_flags,ULM_DONE
435 ;
436 ;-----
437 ; BEGIN
438 ; IF NOT(uplink_bsy of uplink_flags) THEN
439 ;-----
440 ; ;Jump if uplink busy
441 ; BRSET uplink_bsy,uplink_flags,ULM_LCP
442 ;
443 ;-----
444 ; BEGIN
445 ; (* If Uplink channel is free then uplink marker *)
446 ; uplink_bsy of uplink_flags := TRUE;
447 ; enable interrupts;
448 ; TELADHI := HIADDR(LCAP_MARKER);
449 ; TELADLO := LOADDR(LCAP_MARKER);
450 ; BYTCOUNT := 1;
451 ; ULID := MARKER_ID;
452 ; RAM_uplink of TELSTAT := TRUE;
453 ; END;
454 ;-----
455 ; BSET uplink_bsy,uplink_flags
456 ; CLI ;Enable interrupts
457 ; LDA #HIGH lcap_marker ;Get address MSB
458 ; STA TELADHI ;Write to controller register
459 ;
460 ; LDA #LOW lcap_marker ;Get address LSB
461 ; STA TELADLO ;Write to controller
462 ; LDA #1 ;Get byte count
463 ; STA BYTCOUNT ;Write to controller
464 ; LDA #MARKER_ID ;Get ID
465 ; STA ULID ;Write to controller
466 ; BSET RAM_uplink,TELSTAT ;Start uplink
467 ; BRA ULM_DONE ;Thats all folks
468 ;
469 ;-----
470 ; ELSE
471 ; BEGIN
472 ; (* If no markers are pending the flag one pending *)
473 ; lcap_mkr_pnd of uplink_flags := TRUE;
474 ; END;
475 ; END;
476 ;-----

```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
***** R2 LSCAP INTERRUPT MODULE ***** File: LOC.ASM
***** \$Revision: 3.0 \$ *****

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```
477 ;ULM_LCP
478 ;
479 ;          BSET      lcap_mrkr_pnd,uplink_flags      ;Jump if lcap marker pending
480 ;
481 ;-----
482 ;;a      enable interrupts;
483 ;;
484 ;ULM_DONE
485 ;          CLI          ;Enable interrupts
486 ;
487 ;          XENDM
488 ;-----
489 ;a
490 ;a
491 ;a      END;      (* UPLINK_LCAP_MARKER *)
492 ;a
493 ;-----
494 ;
495 SEJECT
```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ***** R2 ADC INTERRUPT MODULE ***** File: ADC.ASM
 ***** \$Revision: 3.0 \$ *****

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```

187 ;.....
188 ;*
189 ;*          ADC Interrupt Macros
190 ;*.....
191 ;***** UPLINK_MEAS_VAL *****
192 ;*
193 ;* This macro is used to uplink measured values.
194 ;*
195 ;* ENTRY CONDITIONS:
196 ;*   The array meas_val has been loaded with the appropriate
197 ;*   data for uplink. The number of bytes for uplink is stored
198 ;*   in the x register.
199 ;*
200 ;* EXIT CONDITIONS:
201 ;*   If the uplink channel is free it is captured and the data
202 ;*   in the meas_val buffer is uplinked. If the uplink channel
203 ;*   is busy with a RAM uplink the measured values are
204 ;*   discarded. Otherwise if the channel is busy the measured
205 ;*   values are flagged as pending and uplinked on the next
206 ;*   TELBF interrupt.
207 ;*
208 ;*.....
209 ;
210 ;
211 ; MACRO UPLINK_MEAS_VAL(x);
212 ; BEGIN
213 ;   IF NOT(uplink_disabled of uplink_flags) THEN
214 ;
215 ; UPLINK_MEAS_VAL 2MACRO
216 ; UMV_START
217 ;       BRSET    uplink_disabled,uplink_flags,UMV_END
218 ;
219 ;
220 ;   BEGIN
221 ;   IF NOT(uplink_bsy of uplink_flags) THEN
222 ;
223 ;
224 ;       BRSET    uplink_bsy,uplink_flags,UMV_SHV
225 ;
226 ;
227 ;   BEGIN
228 ;   (* Uplink channel free uplink measured value buffer *)
229 ;   uplink_bsy of uplink_flags := TRUE;
230 ;   TELADHI := HIADDR(meas_val[0]);
231 ;   TELADLO := LOADDR(meas_val[0]);
232 ;   BYTCOUNT := x;
233 ;   ULID := meas_id;
234 ;   RAM_uplink of TELSTAT := TRUE;
235 ;   END;
236 ;
237 ;       BSET      uplink_bsy,uplink_flags ;Set uplink busy
238 ;       LDA       #HIGH meas_val ;Get buffer address MSB
239 ;       STA       TELADHI ;Write DMA address register
240 ;
241 ;       LDA       #LOW meas_val ;Get buffer address LSB
242 ;       STA       TELADLO ;etc.
243 ;       STX       BYTCOUNT ;Write byte count
244 ;       LDA       meas_id ;Get ID
245 ;       STA       ULID ;Write to hardware
246 ;       BSET      RAM_uplink,TELSTAT ;Start uplink
247 ;       BRA       UMV_END ;Go exit
248 ;
249 ;
250 ;   ELSE (* NOT uplink_bsy *)
251 ;   BEGIN
252 ;   (* Set measured value uplink pending *)
253 ;   meas_count := x;
254 ;   meas_pnd of uplink_flags := TRUE;
255 ;   END;
256 ;   END;
257 ;
258 ;

```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
***** R2 ADC INTERRUPT MODULE ***** File: ADC.ASM
***** \$Revision: 3.0 \$ *****

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```
259 ;UMV_SHV
260 ;
261 ;      STX      meas_count      ;Save pending byte count
262 ;      BSET     meas_pnd,uplink_flags ;Show pending uplink
263 ;      BRA      UMV_END         ;Thats all folks
264 ;UMV_END
265 ;      XENDM
266 ;-----
267 ;@  END;      (* UPLINK_MEAS_VAL *)
268 ;-----
269 $EJECT
```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ===== R2 TELEMETRY MODULE ===== File: TLM.ASH
 ===== \$Revision: 3.3 \$ =====

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```

378 ;***** TLH *****
379 ;*
380 ;* R2, Pacemaker Model 8444
381 ;* MODULE: TLM
382 ;*
383 ;* The TLM module processes magnet mode operations while the reed
384 ;* switch is closed. These include the handling of the telemetry
385 ;* protocol, the TMT and lead test activation, the pulse pressure
386 ;* calculation for loss of capture markers detection. The
387 ;* telemetry protocol involves processing downlink and uplink
388 ;* messages. Downlink messages are validated before being acted
389 ;* upon. The uplink consists of confirmation and confirmation +
390 ;* replies to downlink requests.
391 ;*
392 ;* Routines defined in this module include:
393 ;*
394 ;* Macros:
395 ;* DO_MEMWRITE - transfer downlink record to
396 ;* memory
397 ;* EXEC_SPEC_FUNC - decode and execute special
398 ;* function
399 ;* EXEC_SPEC_REQ - decode and execute special
400 ;* requests
401 ;* PROCESS_MEMWRITE - transfer downlink record to
402 ;* memory and evaluate it
403 ;* PROCESS_MSG - decode memory offsets
404 ;* SWITCH_TO_NON_MAGMODE - restore non_magnet mode
405 ;* operation
406 ;* VALIDATE_MSG - validate downlink message
407 ;*
408 ;* Procedures:
409 ;* None.
410 ;*
411 ;* Drivers:
412 ;* GHLSINT_PROC - gain or loss interrupt handler
413 ;* RDSWINT_PROC - reed-switch interrupt handler
414 ;* TELBFINT_PROC - telemetry buffer interrupt
415 ;* handler
416 ;*
417 ;*****
418
419
420 DEFSEG TLM,CLASS=CODE
421 SEG TLM
422
423 $SETLN(MACROS.INC); %INCLUDE "MACROS.INC"

```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
***** R2 TELEMETRY MODULE ***** File: TLM.ASM
***** \$Revision: 3.3 \$ *****

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424
425 \$NOALLPUBLIC
426 \$SETLN(EQUATES.INC); %INCLUDE "EQUATES.INC"

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
===== R2 TELEMETRY MODULE ===== File: TLX.ASM
===== \$Revision: 3.3 \$ =====

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```
1812 ;*****  
1813 ;* Telemetry Subroutines *  
1814 ;*****  
1815  
1816 SEJECT
```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ***** R2 TELEMETRY MODULE ***** File: TLM.ASH
 ***** \$Revision: 3.3 \$ *****

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```

1817 ;*****
1818 ;* Telemetry Interrupt Handlers *
1819 ;*****
1820 ;***** GNLSINT_PROC *****
1821 ;a*
1822 ;a* This procedure is the gain/loss interrupt handler and it is
1823 ;a* non-preemptive. It is responsible for controlling the downlink
1824 ;a* and disabling uplink. Whether the interrupt is do to a gain or a
1825 ;a* loss of signal can be determined by reading a bit in the TELSTAT
1826 ;a* register. At the beginning of a downlink all pending uplinks are
1827 ;a* abandoned and the TELBF interrupt is masked out until the end of
1828 ;a* downlink. In which case it is reenabled, after being first
1829 ;a* cleared, in the case of downlink overrun. Downlink is then
1830 ;a* disabled until just before the uplink response, either a status
1831 ;a* uplink or a RAM uplink.
1832 ;a*
1833 ;a* ENTRY CONDITIONS:
1834 ;a* No other interrupts are enabled at this point, ADC interrupts
1835 ;a* are the only higher priority and they are ignored during
1836 ;a* telemetry.
1837 ;a*
1838 ;a* EXIT CONDITIONS:
1839 ;a* None.
1840 ;a*
1841 ;*****
1842
1843 ;-----
1844 ;aPROCEDURE GNLSINT_PROC;
1845 ;aBEGIN
1846 ;a
1847 ;a (* Check if gain or loss of signal occurred. *)
1848 ;a IF (downlink_present of TELSTAT) THEN
1849 ;a BEGIN
1850 ;a (* Gain of downlink signal. Clear pending uplinks, disable
1851 ;a uplink and TELBF interrupts, and clear any ADC and
1852 ;a TELBFINT interrupts. *)
1853 ;a uplink_flags := UPLNK_GN_SET;
1854 ;a IF (TMT of mag_flags) THEN
1855 ;a reset_TMT of mag_flags := TRUE;
1856 ;a TELBFINT of ipgstate_msk := TRUE;
1857 ;a IRQREG := TELBFINT_MSK;
1858 ;a ULID := 0;
1859 ;a
1860 ;a (* If POS currently executing then postpone loss-of-signal
1861 ;a processing until after POS is complete. *)
1862 ;a IF ((sensed_evt of exec_flags)
1863 ;a OR (paced_evt of exec_flags)) THEN
1864 ;a GNLSINT of current_pri := TRUE;
1865 ;a END;
1866 ;a
1867 ;-----
1868 GNLSINT_PROC
1869 BRCLR downlink_present,TELSTAT,GNLS_LOSS
1870 LDA #UPLNK_GN_SET
1871 STA uplink_flags ;Disable uplink
1872 BRCLR TMT,mag_flags,GNLS_NTMT
1873 BSET reset_TMT,mag_flags ;Reset TMT if active
1874 GNLS_NTMT
1875 BSET TELBFINT,ipgstate_msk ;Mask TELBF interrupts
1876 LDX #TELBFINI_MSK
1877 STX IRQREG ;Clear TELBF interrupts
1878 CLRA
1879 STA ULID ;Clear ULID register
1880 LDA exec_flags ;Is POS currently executing?
1881 AND #((1 SHL sensed_evt) + (1 SHL paced_evt))
1882 BEQ GNLS_NPOS ;No, then exit
1883 BSET GNLSINT,current_pri ;Yes, postpone loss-o-signal
1884 ; until after POS

```

0000% 09 00* 10
 0003% A6 03
 0005% B7 00*
 0007% 09 00* 02
 000A% 1A 00*
 000C% 14 00*
 000E% AE 04
 0010% 8F 00*
 0012% 4F
 0013% B7 00*
 0015% B6 00*
 0017% A4 03
 0019% 27 02
 001B% 12 00*

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ===== R2 TELEMETRY MODULE ===== File: TLH.ASH
 ===== \$Revision: 3.3 \$ =====

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```

001D& CC 0384&      1885 GNLS_NPOS
                    1886 JMP GNLS_DONE
                    1887 -----
                    1888 ;@ ELSE IF (uplnk_disabled of uplnk_flags) THEN
                    1889 ;@ BEGIN
                    1890 ;@ (* If the uplnk_disabled bit was not set then a downlink
                    1891 ;@ overrun has occurred (gain of signal was missed) and
                    1892 ;@ downlink should be ignored!! *)
                    1893 ;@
                    1894 ;@ IF (reset_TMT of mag_flags) THEN
                    1895 ;@ CALL TMT_RESET WITHIN R2LIB;
                    1896 ;@
                    1897 ;@ uplnk_stat := (uplnk_stat AND UPLNK_CLR_MSK);
                    1898 ;@
                    1899 ;@ IF (TELBFINI of IRQREG) THEN
                    1900 ;@ BEGIN
                    1901 ;@ (* Downlink overflow - Flag error, uplink status,
                    1902 ;@ and clear TELBF interrupt *)
                    1903 ;@ IRQREG := TELBFINT_MSK;
                    1904 ;@ up_stat_pnd of uplnk_flags := TRUE;
                    1905 ;@ uplnk_stat := uplnk_stat OR DNK_OVF_ERR;
                    1906 ;@ END;
                    1907 ;@ -----
                    1908 GNLS_LOSS
                    1909 BRSET uplnk_disabled,uplnk_flags,GNLS_LCONT
                    1910 JMP GNLS_DONE
                    1911 GNLS_LCONT
                    1912 BRCLR reset_TMT,mag_flags,GNLS_NTMTRST
                    1913 JSR TMT_RESET ;Go abort TMT sequence
                    1914 GNLS_NTMTRST
                    1915 LDA uplnk_stat
                    1916 AND #UPLNK_CLR_MSK
                    1917 STA uplnk_stat ;Mask error bits in uplink status
                    1918 BRCLR TELBFINT,IRQREG,GNLS_NOVF ;Has downlink overflow occurred?
                    1919 LDX #TELBFINI_MSK
                    1920 STX IRQREG ;Clear TELBF interrupts
                    1921 BSET up_stat_pnd,uplnk_flags ;Set status uplink pending
                    1922 ORA #DNK_OVF_ERR
                    1923 STA uplnk_stat ;Set and store Overflow error
                    1924 JMP GNLS_UPLNK
                    1925 -----
                    1926 ;@ ELSE
                    1927 ;@ BEGIN
                    1928 ;@ (* No downlink overflow *)
                    1929 ;@ CALLM VALIDATE_MSG;
                    1930 ;@ END;
                    1931 -----
                    1932 GNLS_NOVF
                    1933 ;@ VALIDATE_MSG
                    1934 -----
                    1935 ;@ (* Request event time to be latched (write any value)
                    1936 ;@ NOTE: event time takes 0.244msec to be latched *)
                    1937 ;@ EVENTIME := 0;
                    1938 ;@
                    1939 ;@ IF ((up_RAM_pnd of uplnk_flags)
                    1940 ;@ OR (intrrg_pnd of uplnk_flags)) THEN
                    1941 ;@ BEGIN
                    1942 ;@ (* Only allow RAM uplink if the pacing interval is above
                    1943 ;@ HIGH_RATE, otherwise clear uplink status flag. *)
                    1944 ;@ IF (timeout_int < HIGH_RATE) THEN
                    1945 ;@ BEGIN
                    1946 ;@ up_RAM_pnd of uplnk_flags := FALSE;
                    1947 ;@ intrrg_pnd of uplnk_flags := FALSE;
                    1948 ;@ up_stat_pnd of uplnk_flags := TRUE;
                    1949 ;@ END;
                    1950 ;@ ELSE
                    1951 ;@ up_stat_pnd of uplnk_flags := FALSE;
                    1952 ;@ END;

```

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```

1953 ;-----
0350& B7 00* 1954 GNLS_UPLNK
1955 STA EVENTIME ;Latch event time count
1956 GNLS_UPEVNT
1957 LDA uplink_flags
1958 AND #((1 SHL up_RAM_pnd) + (1 SHL intrrg_pnd))
1959 BEQ GNLS_NRAHUP ;Jump if no RAM of interrogate uplink
1960 LDA timeout_int
1961 CMP #HIGH_RATE ;Is timeout less then upper rate limit?
1962 BHS GNLS_RTLO ; No, set uplink status flag false
1963 BCLR up_RAM_pnd,uplink_flags
1964 BCLR intrrg_pnd,uplink_flags
1965 BSET up_stat_pnd,uplink_flags
1966 BRA GNLS_NRAHUP
1967 GNLS_RTLO
1968 BCLR up_stat_pnd,uplink_flags
1969 GNLS_NRAHUP
1970 ;-----
1971 ;@ (* If IPG in VVT mode switch to VVI mode until next event
1972 ;@ and scedule uplink if there is enough time. *)
1973 ;@ triggered_mode of PACEMODE := FALSE;
1974 ;@ a := timeout_int - EVENTIME
1975 ;@ IF (((a > UPSTAT_DELAY) AND (up_stat_pnd of uplink_flags))
1976 ;@ OR (a > UPLINK_DELAY)) THEN
1977 ;@ CALL SCHEDULE_UPLINK WITHIN R2L1B;
1978 ;@ ELSE
1979 ;@ uplink_cnfrm of tim2_flags := TRUE;
1980 ;@
1981 ;-----
0369& 15 00* 1982 BCLR triggered_mode,PACEMODE ;Set in non-VVT mode
0368& C6 0000* 1983 LDA timeout_int
036E& B0 00* 1984 SUB EVENTIME ;Determine time remaining before next event
0370& A1 1E 1985 CMP #UPLINK_DELAY ;Enough time for block uplink?
0372& 22 07 1986 BHI GNLS_SU ; Yes, then schedule uplink
0374& 07 00* 09 1987 BRCLR up_stat_pnd,uplink_flags,GNLS_NUPLNK
0377& A1 03 1988 CMP #UPSTAT_DELAY ;Enough time for status uplink?
0379& 23 05 1989 BLS GNLS_NUPLNK ; No, don't attempt uplink
1990 GNLS_SU
1991 JSR SCHEDULE_UPLINK
0378& CD 0000* 1992 BRA GNLS_CTLBF
037E& 20 02 1993 GNLS_NUPLNK
1994 BSET uplink_cnfrm,tim2_flags ;Indicate uplink to follow next event
1995 ;-----
1996 ;@ (* Enable TELBF interrupts and clear ADC interrupts *)
1997 ;@ TELBFINT of ipgstate_msk := FALSE;
1998 ;@ END;
1999 ;@
2000 ;@ IRQREG := ADCINT_MSK;
2001 ;-----
0382& 15 00* 2002 GNLS_CTLBF
2003 BCLR TELBFINT,ipgstate_msk
2004 GNLS_DONE
2005 LDA #ADCINT_MSK
0384& A6 01 2006 STA IRQREG ;Clear pending ADC interrupts
0386& B7 00* 2007 GNLS_END
2008 RTS
2009 ;-----
2010 ;@END; (* GNLSINT_PROC *)
2011 ;-----
2012
2013 $EJECT

```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
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```

2071 ;***** TELBFINT_PROC *****
2072 ;a*
2073 ;a* This procedure is the telemetry buffer interrupt handler. It is
2074 ;a* non-preemptive. It is responsible for scheduling pending uplinks
2075 ;a* (i.e. markers). If the last uplink was a RAM uplink, all pending
2076 ;a* uplinks are cancelled. Otherwise, if there is either a pending
2077 ;a* interrogate block or measured value, they are uplinked.
2078 ;a*
2079 ;a* ENTRY CONDITIONS:
2080 ;a* No other interrupts are allowed during this routine, ADC must
2081 ;a* be cleared if one occurred during uplink reschedule, and
2082 ;a* processing of GAIN/LOSS must wait until after uplink TELBF
2083 ;a* completes to insure that the uplink flags are not corrupted
2084 ;a*
2085 ;a* EXIT CONDITIONS:
2086 ;a* None.
2087 ;a*
2088 ;*****
2089
2090 ;-----
2091 ;aPROCEDURE TELBFINT_PROC;
2092 ;aBEGIN
2093 ;a
2094 ;a (* If RAM uplink complete clear all pending uplinks *)
2095 ;a IF (uplink_disabled of uplink_flags) THEN
2096 ;a   uplink_flags := 0;
2097 ;a-----
2098 TELBFINT_PROC
2099       BRCLR    uplink_disabled,uplink_flags,TLBF_UPLNK
2100       CLRA
2101       STA      uplink_flags ;Clear all pending uplinks
2102       BRA      TLBF_DONE
2103 ;-----
2104 ;a ELSE
2105 ;a   BEGIN
2106 ;a     (* Previous uplink was not a RAM uplink, uplink pending *)
2107 ;a     IF (mrkr_pnd of uplink_flags) THEN
2108 ;a       BEGIN
2109 ;a         (* Marker from POS is pending *)
2110 ;a         mrkr_pnd of uplink_flags := FALSE;
2111 ;a         TELADHI := HIADDR(marker_val[0]);
2112 ;a         TELADLO := LOADDR(marker_val[0]);
2113 ;a         BYTCOUNT := marker_cnt;
2114 ;a         ULID := MARKER_ID;
2115 ;a         RAM_uplink of TELSTAT := TRUE;
2116 ;a       END;
2117 ;a
2118 ;a-----
2119 TLBF_UPLNK
2120       BRCLR    mrkr_pnd,uplink_flags,TLBF_LCAP
2121       BCLR     mrkr_pnd,uplink_flags
2122       LDA      #HIGH marker_val ;Load register with hi address of marker value
2123       STA      address
2124       LDA      TELADHI
2125       LDA      #LOW marker_val ;Load register with low address of marker value
2126       STA      address
2127       LDA      TELADLO
2128       LDA      marker_cnt ;Load x with byte count
2129       LDA      #MARKER_ID ;Load a with marker identification byte
2130       BRA      TLBF_STRTU
2131 ;-----
2132 ;a ELSE IF (lcap_mrkr_pnd of uplink_flags) THEN
2133 ;a   BEGIN
2134 ;a     (* Marker from loss of capture is pending *)
2135 ;a     lcap_mrkr_pnd of uplink_flags := FALSE;
2136 ;a     TELADHI := HIADDR(lcap_marker);
2137 ;a     TELADLO := LOADDR(lcap_marker);
2138 ;a     BYTCOUNT := 1;

```

0423& 01 00* 05
 0426& 4F
 0427& 87 00*
 0429& 20 68

0428& 00 00* 11
 042E& 10 00*
 0430& A6 ..X

0432& 87 00*
 0434& A6 ..X

0436& 87 00*
 0438& CE 0000*
 043B& A6 43
 043D& 20 49

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```

2137 ;@      ULID := MARKER_ID;
2138 ;@      RAM_uplink of TELSTAT := TRUE;
2139 ;@      END;
2140 ;@
2141 ;-----
2142 TLBF_LCAP
2143      BRCLR    lcap_mrkr_pnd,uplink_flags,TLBF_INTRRG
2144      BCLR     lcap_mrkr_pnd,uplink_flags
2145      LDA      #HIGH lcap_marker ;Load register with hi address of lcap marker v
                                   alue address
2146      STA      TELADHI
2147      LDA      #LOW lcap_marker ;Load register with low address byte of lcap ma
                                   rker value address
2148      STA      TELADLO
2149      LDX      #1 ;Load x with byte count
2150      LDA      #MARKER_ID ;Load a with marker identification byte
2151      BRA      TLBF_STRTU
2152 ;-----
2153 ;@      ELSE IF (intrrg_pnd of uplink_flags) THEN
2154 ;@      BEGIN
2155 ;@      intrrg_pnd of uplink_flags := FALSE;
2156 ;@      statbyt := uplnk_stat;
2157 ;@      CALLM LOAD_INTRRG_UPLINK WITHIN R2LIB;
2158 ;@      RAM_uplink of TELSTAT := TRUE;
2159 ;@      END;
2160 ;-----
2161 TLBF_INTRRG
2162      BRCLR    intrrg_pnd,uplink_flags,TLBF_MEAS
2163      BCLR     intrrg_pnd,uplink_flags
2164      LDA      uplnk_stat
2165      STA      statbyt ;Update status byte
2166      TLBF_LDIN
2167      ;LOAD_INTRRG_UPLINK
2168      TLBF_LDIN_END
2169      BSET     RAM_uplink,TELSTAT ;Initiate uplink
2170      BRA      TLBF_DONE
2171 ;-----
2172 ;@      ELSE IF (meas_pnd of uplink_flags) THEN
2173 ;@      BEGIN
2174 ;@      meas_pnd of uplink_flags := FALSE;
2175 ;@      TELADHI := HIADDR(meas_val[0]);
2176 ;@      TELADLO := LOADDR(meas_val[0]);
2177 ;@      BYTCOUNT := meas_count;
2178 ;@      ULID := meas_id;
2179 ;@      RAM_uplink of TELSTAT := TRUE;
2180 ;@      END;
2181 ;-----
2182 TLBF_MEAS
2183      BRCLR    meas_pnd,uplink_flags,TLBF_NUPLNK
2184      BCLR     meas_pnd,uplink_flags
2185      LDA      #HIGH meas_val ;Load register with hi address of measured valu
                                   e address
2186      STA      TELADHI
2187      LDA      #LOW meas_val ;Load register with low address byte of measure
                                   d value address
2188      STA      TELADLO
2189      LDX      meas_count ;Load x with byte count
2190      LDA      meas_id ;Load a with marker identification byte
2191      TLBF_STRTU
2192      STX      BYTCOUNT ;Store byte count
2193      STA      ULID ;Store marker identification byte
2194      BSET     RAM_uplink,TELSTAT ;Set the telemetry status byte and exit
2195      BRA      TLBF_DONE
2196 ;-----
2197 ;@      ELSE (* No pending uplinks *)
2198 ;@      uplink_flags := 0;
2199 ;@      END;
2200 ;@      (* Clear pending ADC interrupts *)

```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
===== R2 TELEMETRY MODULE ===== File: TLH.ASM
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```
0490& 4F      2201  ;@ IRQREG := ADCINT_MSK;
0491& B7 00*   2202  ;@
                2203  ;-----
                2204  TLBF_NUPLNK
0493& A6 01     2205          CLRA
0495& B7 00*   2206          STA      uplink_flags ;Clear uplink flags, no uplinks pending
                2207  TLBF_DONE
                2208          LDA      #ADCINT_MSK
                2209          STA      IRQREG      ;Clear pending ADC interrupts
0497& 81      2210  TLBF_END
                2211          RTS
                2212  ;-----
                2213  ;@END; (* TELBFINT_PROC *)
                2214  ;@
                2215  ;-----
                2216          END
```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ***** R2 LIBRARY MODULE ***** File: R2LIB.ASM
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```

120 ;***** LOAD_INTRRG_UPLINK *****
121 ;*
122 ;* This macro loads the telemetry registers in preparation for an
123 ;* Interrogate block uplink.
124 ;*
125 ;* ENTRY CONDITIONS:
126 ;* Uplink data registers are ready to be loaded without conflict.
127 ;*
128 ;* EXIT CONDITIONS:
129 ;* The Interrogate block the size of INTRRG_SIZ and starting at
130 ;* the address pointed to by INTRRG_AD is setup for uplink.
131 ;*
132 ;*****
133
134 ;-----
135 ;a MACRO LOAD_INTRRG_UPLINK;
136 ;a BEGIN
137 ;a
138 ;a (* Load interrogate status byte *)
139 ;a Intrrg_R2_stat := R2_stat;
140 ;a (* Uplink channel assumed free and uplink_disabled bit set *)
141 ;a TELADHI := HI BYTE(INTRRG_AD);
142 ;a TELADLO := LO BYTE(INTRRG_AD);
143 ;a BYTCOUNT := INTRRG_SIZ;
144 ;a ULID := RAM_ID;
145 ;a
146 ;a END; (* LOAD_INTRRG_UPLINK *)
147 ;-----
148 ;LOAD_INTRRG_UPLINK %MACRO
149 ; LDA R2_stat ;Get r2 status byte
150 ; STA Intrrg_r2_stat ;put in interrogate status byte
151 ; LDA #HIGH INTRRG_AD ;Get address hi byte
152 ; STA TELADHI ;Send it to the hardware
153 ;
154 ; LDA #LOW INTRRG_AD ;Get address lo byte
155 ; STA TELADLO ;Send it to the hardware
156 ;
157 ; LDA #INTRRG_SIZ ;Get byte count
158 ; STA BYTCOUNT ;Write hardware register
159 ; LDA #RAM_ID ;Get ID
160 ; STA ULID ;etc. etc. etc.
161 ; XENDM
162
163 SEJECT

```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
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```

164 ;***** LOAD_RAM_UPLINK *****
165 ;*
166 ;* This macro loads the telemetry registers in preparation for a
167 ;* RAM block uplink.
168 ;*
169 ;* ENTRY CONDITIONS:
170 ;* Uplink data registers are ready to be loaded without conflict.
171 ;*
172 ;* EXIT CONDITIONS:
173 ;* A RAM block of length indicated by P_rd_bytes starting at the
174 ;* address indicated by P_rd_start is setup for uplink.
175 ;*
176 ;*****
177
178 ;-----
179 ;a MACRO LOAD_RAM_UPLINK;
180 ;a BEGIN
181 ;a
182 ;a (* Uplink channel assumed free and uplink_disabled bit set *)
183 ;a intrrg_r2_stat := R2_stat;
184 ;a TELADHI := HI BYTE(P_rd_start);
185 ;a TELADLO := LOW BYTE(P_rd_start);
186 ;a BYTCOUNT := P_rd_bytes;
187 ;a ULID := RAM_ID;
188 ;a
189 ;a END; (* LOAD_RAM_UPLINK *)
190 ;-----
191 ;LOAD_RAM_UPLINK MACRO
192 ; LDA r2_stat ;Get r2 status byte
193 ; STA intrrg_r2_stat ;put in interrogate status byte.
194 ; LDA P_rd_start ;Get address hi byte
195 ; STA TELADHI ;Send it to the hardware
196 ;
197 ; LDA P_rd_start +1 ;Get address lo byte
198 ; STA TELADLO ;Send it to the hardware
199 ;
200 ; LDA P_rd_bytes ;Get byte count
201 ; STA BYTCOUNT ;Write hardware register
202 ; LDA #RAM_ID ;Get ID
203 ; STA ULID ; etc. etc. etc.
204 ; XENDM
205
206
207 $RESETLX
208
209
210 $NOALLPUBLIC
211
212 $NOLIST ;Don't List the equate file

```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
 ***** R2 LIBRARY MODULE ***** File: R2LIB.ASM
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```

1106 ;***** SCHEDULE_UPLINK *****
1107 ;*
1108 ;* This procedure schedules uplink of RAM, Interrogate block, or
1109 ;* status in this order of priority.
1110 ;*
1111 ;* ENTRY CONDITIONS:
1112 ;* No other interrupts are allowed during this routine, ADC
1113 ;* interrupts must be cleared if one occurred during uplink
1114 ;* scheduling. Processing of the GAIN/LOSS and TLBF interrupts
1115 ;* wait until after uplink is scheduled to ensure that the
1116 ;* uplink flags are not corrupted.
1117 ;*
1118 ;* EXIT CONDITIONS:
1119 ;* Either a RAM block, an Interrogate block, or a status
1120 ;* confirmation block are uplinked if any are pending.
1121 ;* Status is imbedded in a RAM or Interrogate block uplink.
1122 ;*
1123 ;*****
1124
1125 ;-----
1126 ; PROCEDURE SCHEDULE_UPLINK;
1127 ; BEGIN
1128 ;
1129 ; (* Load status byte for RAM uplink and the load telemetry
1130 ; registers for uplink. *)
1131 ; IF (up_RAM_pnd of uplink_flags) THEN
1132 ; BEGIN
1133 ; (* Load for Ram uplink *)
1134 ; CALLM LOAD_RAM_UPLINK;
1135 ; up_RAM_pnd of uplink_flags := FALSE;
1136 ; END;
1137 ;-----
1138 SCHEDULE_UPLINK
1139 ; Jump if NOT RAM uplink
0180& 05 00* 1D 1140 BRCLR up_RAM_pnd,uplink_flags,SUP_INTRRG
1141 SU_LRU
1142 ;LOAD_RAM_UPLINK
0183& 86 00* 1143 LDA r2_stat ;Get r2 status byte
0185& C7 0000* 1144 STA Intrrg_r2_stat ;put in interrogate status byte
0188& C6 0000* 1145 LDA P_rd_start ;Get address hi byte
0188& B7 00* 1146 STA TELADHI ;Send it to the hardware
1147
018D& C6 ....X 1148 LDA P_rd_start +1 ;Get address lo byte
0190& B7 00* 1149 STA TELADLO ;Send it to the hardware
1150
0192& C6 0000* 1151 LDA P_rd_bytes ;Get byte count
0195& B7 00* 1152 STA BYTCOUNT ;Write hardware register
0197& A6 C0 1153 LDA #RAM_ID ;Get ID
0199& B7 00* 1154 STA ULID ; etc. etc. etc.
1155 SU_LRU_END
0198& 15 00* 1156 BCLR up_RAM_pnd,uplink_flags ;Clear the pending flag
019D& CC 01D1& 1157 JNP SUP_STRT ;Go start uplink
1158
1159 ;-----
1160 ; ELSE IF (intrrg_pnd of uplink_flags) THEN
1161 ; BEGIN
1162 ; (* Load for Interrogate block uplink *)
1163 ; CALLM LOAD_INTRRG_UPLINK WITHIN R2LIB;
1164 ; intrrg_pnd of uplink_flags := FALSE;
1165 ; END;
1166 ;-----
1167 SUP_INTRRG
1168 ; Jump if NOT Interrogate
01A0& 09 00* 1A 1169 BRCLR intrrg_pnd,uplink_flags,SUP_STAT
1170 SU_LIU
1171 ;LOAD_INTRRG_UPLINK
01A3& 86 00* 1172 LDA r2_stat ;Get r2 status byte
01A5& C7 0000* 1173 STA Intrrg_r2_stat ;put in interrogate status byte

```


Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
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```

01A8& A6 ..X      1174      LDA      #HIGH INTRRG_AD ;Get address hi byte
01AA& B7 00*      1175      STA      TELADHI      ;Send it to the hardware
                  1176
01AC& A6 ..X      1177      LDA      #LOW INTRRG_AD ;Get address lo byte
01AE& B7 00*      1178      STA      TELADLO      ;Send it to the hardware
                  1179
01B0& A6 00*      1180      LDA      #INTRRG_SIZ      ;Get byte count
01B2& B7 00*      1181      STA      BYTCOUNT      ;Write hardware register
01B4& A6 C0       1182      LDA      #RAM_ID      ;Get ID
01B6& B7 00*      1183      STA      ULID      ; etc. etc. etc.
                  1184
SU_LIU_END        1185      BCLR      Intrrg_pnd,uplink_flags ;Clear the flag
01B8& 19 00*      1186      JMP      SUP_STRT      ;Go start uplink
01BA& CC 01D1&    1187
                  1188
                  1189 ;& ELSE IF (up_stat_pnd of uplink_flags) THEN
                  1190 ;& BEGIN
                  1191 ;& (* Load for status ID byte for uplink *)
                  1192 ;& ULID := STATUS_ID;
                  1193 ;& up_stat_pnd of uplink_flags := FALSE;
                  1194 ;& END;
                  1195
                  1196 SUP_STAT
                  1197 ;& ;Jump if NOT status ID byte
01B0& 07 00* 08   1198      BRCLR    up_stat_pnd,uplink_flags,SUP_NO_UP
01C0& A6 80       1199      LDA      #STATUS_ID
01C2& B7 00*      1200      STA      ULID      ;Write status ID to hardware
01C4& 17 00*      1201      BCLR      up_stat_pnd,uplink_flags ;Clear the flag
01C6& 20 09       1202      BRA      SUP_STRT      ;Go start Uplink
                  1203
                  1204 ;&
                  1205 ;& ELSE
                  1206 ;& BEGIN
                  1207 ;& (* No uplink scheduled reset telemetry and exit routine *)
                  1208 ;& uplink_flags := 0;
                  1209 ;& CALL SET_TLM_TYPE
                  1210 ;& downlink_enable of TELSTAT := TRUE;
                  1211 ;& EXIT;
                  1212 ;& END;
                  1213
                  1214 SUP_NO_UP
01CB& 3F 00*      1215      CLR      uplink_flags ;Clear uplink_flags, no uplink
01CA& CD 01DE&    1216      JSR      SET_TLM_TYPE ;Set telemetry type and enable downlink
01CD& 1A 00*      1217      BSET      downlink_enabled,TELSTAT
01CF& 20 0C       1218      BRA      SUP_END      ;Go exit
                  1219
                  1220 ;&
                  1221 ;& (* Set telemetry type start uplink and enable downlink *)
                  1222 ;& statbyt := uplink_stat;
                  1223 ;& CALL SET_TLM_TYPE;
                  1224 ;& downlink_enable of TELSTAT := TRUE;
                  1225 ;& RAM_uplink of TELSTAT := TRUE;
                  1226 ;&
                  1227
                  1228 SUP_STRT
01D1& B6 00*      1229      LDA      uplink_stat ;Get uplink status
01D3& C7 0000*    1230      STA      statbyt
01D6& CD 01DE&    1231      JSR      SET_TLM_TYPE ;Set telemetry type
01D9& AA 28       1232      ORA      #(1 SHL RAM_uplink) + (1 SHL downlink_enabled)
01DB& B7 00*      1233      STA      TELSTAT ;enable downlink and start uplink
                  1234
SUP_END           1235      RTS      ;Return to caller
                  1236
                  1237 ;& END; (* SCHEDULE_UPLINK *)
                  1238
                  1239
1240 REJECT

```

Avocet 6805 Assembler v2.20, #01002 Chip=146805
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```

1241 ;***** SET_TLM_TYPE *****
1242 ;*
1243 ;* This procedure decodes the telemetry type in P_tlm_type and
1244 ;* sets up the hardware and marker channel accordingly.
1245 ;*
1246 ;* ENTRY COND. :
1247 ;*   P_tlm_type contains the desired telemetry.
1248 ;*
1249 ;* EXIT COND. :
1250 ;*   The analog uplink telemetry is updated on the next frame.
1251 ;*   Curr_tlm_type is written to PACESTAT and may not equal
1252 ;*   P_tlm_type.
1253 ;*   a - contains the current value of the TELSTAT register.
1254 ;*
1255 ;*****
1256
1257 ;-----
1258 ;a PROCEDURE SET_TLM_TYPE;
1259 ;a BEGIN
1260 ;a
1261 ;a   (* test for markers uplink selected *)
1262 ;a   IF (marker_enabled of P_tlm_type := TRUE) THEN
1263 ;a     marker_active of mag_flags := TRUE;
1264 ;a   ELSE
1265 ;a     marker_active of mag_flags := FALSE;
1266 ;a
1267 ;-----
1268 SET_TLM_TYPE
1269         LDA     P_tlm_type      ;Jump if idle markers set
1270         AND     #(! SHL marker_enabled)
1271         BEQ     STT_ICLR
1272         BSET    markers_active,mag_flags ;Show idle markers
1273         BRA     STT_ADJ         ;Go adjust telem type
1274 STT_ICLR
1275         BCLR    markers_active,mag_flags
1276
1277 ;-----
1278 ;a   (* adjust the telemetry type *)
1279 ;a   curr_tlm_type := (P_tlm_type AND TLM_TYPE_MSK) OR IDLE_UPLINK;
1280 ;a   TELSTAT := (TELSTAT AND TELSTAT_MSK) OR curr_tlm_type;
1281 ;a
1282 ;-----
1283 STT_ADJ
1284         LDA     P_tlm_type      ;Get telemetry type
1285         AND     #TLM_TYPE_MSK  ;Isolate real time uplink type
1286         ORA     #IDLE_UPLINK    ;Set uplink idle bit and save as current type
1287         STA     curr_tlm_type
1288         LDA     TELSTAT         ;Get current value of TELSTAT
1289         AND     #TELSTAT_MSK    ; and mask changeable bits
1290         ORA     curr_tlm_type   ;Set new uplink type
1291         STA     TELSTAT         ;Write new TELSTAT and return
1292 STT_END
1293         RTS
1294
1295 ;a END;   (* SET_TLM_TYPE *)
1296 ;-----
1297
1298 SEJECT

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. A method for transmitting data percutaneously
2 between a medical device implanted within a human body
3 and an external device, comprising the steps of:
4 (a) formatting the data to be transmitted by:
5 (1) establishing a frame having a fixed time
6 interval;
7 (2) placing a unique synchronizing signal at a
8 first fixed range within said frame;
9 (3) placing a frame identifier at a second
10 fixed range within said frame; and
11 (4) placing said data at a third fixed range
12 within said frame; and
13 (b) transmitting said formatted data between said
14 implanted medical device and said external
15 device.
- 1 2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said
2 data is representative of more than one type of data, and
3 wherein said frame identifier is indicative of the data
4 type within said frame being transmitted.
- 1 3. A method according to claim 2, wherein said
2 data is in digital format.
- 1 4. A method according to claim 3, wherein each of
2 said steps (a)(2), (a)(3) and (a)(4) thereof further
3 comprises generating a burst of radio frequency energy at
4 a time within the corresponding fixed range appropriate
5 to pulse position modulate said burst.
- 1 5. An apparatus for transmitting data
2 percutaneously between an implantable medical device and
3 an external device, comprising:
4 (a) frame defining means for defining a
5 transmission frame of a fixed time interval;

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- 6 (b) first means coupled to said frame defining
7 means for transmitting a synchronizing signal
8 within a first time range of said transmission
9 frame;
10 (c) second means coupled to said frame defining
11 means for transmitting a frame identifier
12 within a second time range of said transmission
13 frame; and
14 (d) third means coupled to said frame defining
15 means for transmitting said data within a third
16 time range of said transmission frame.

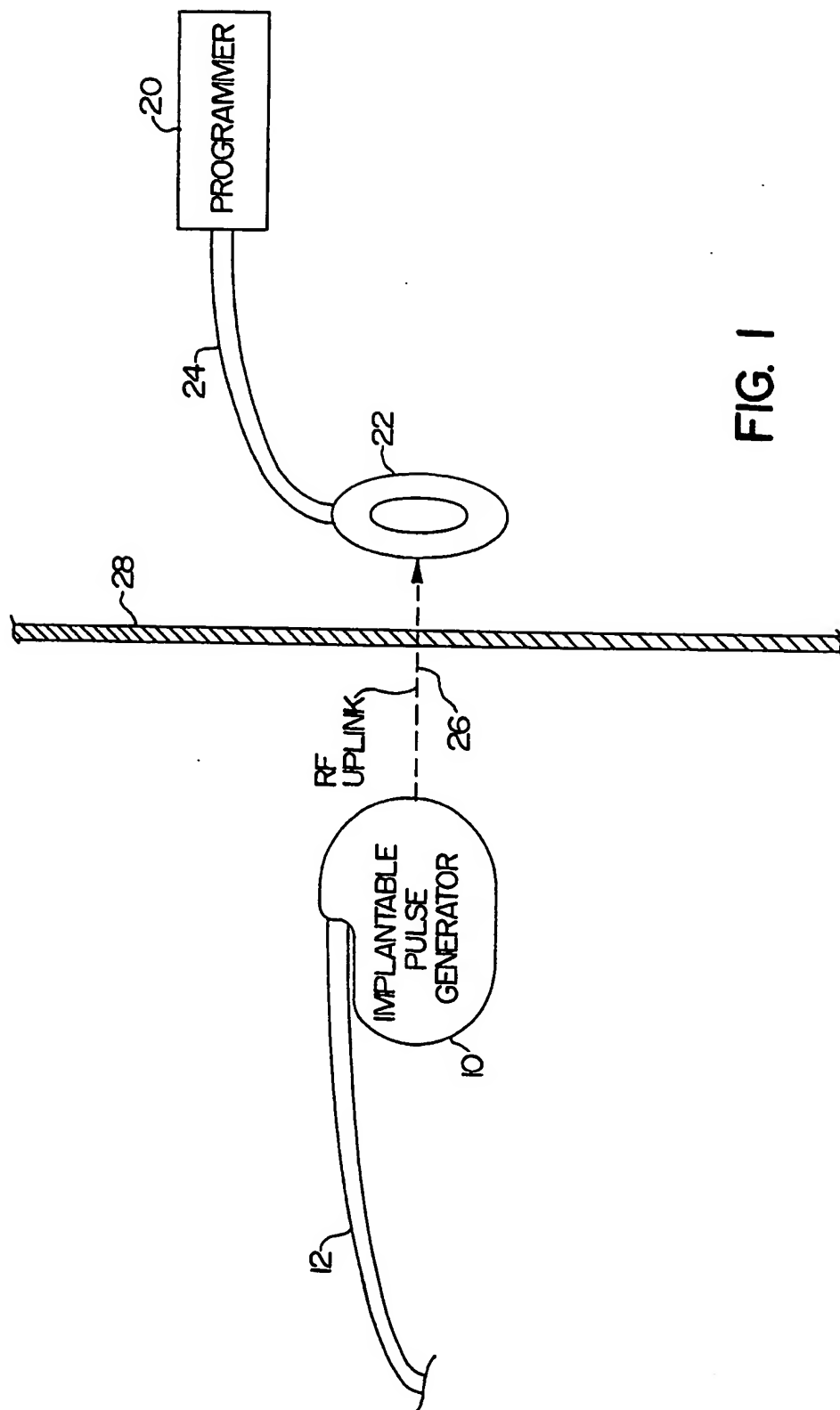


FIG. 1

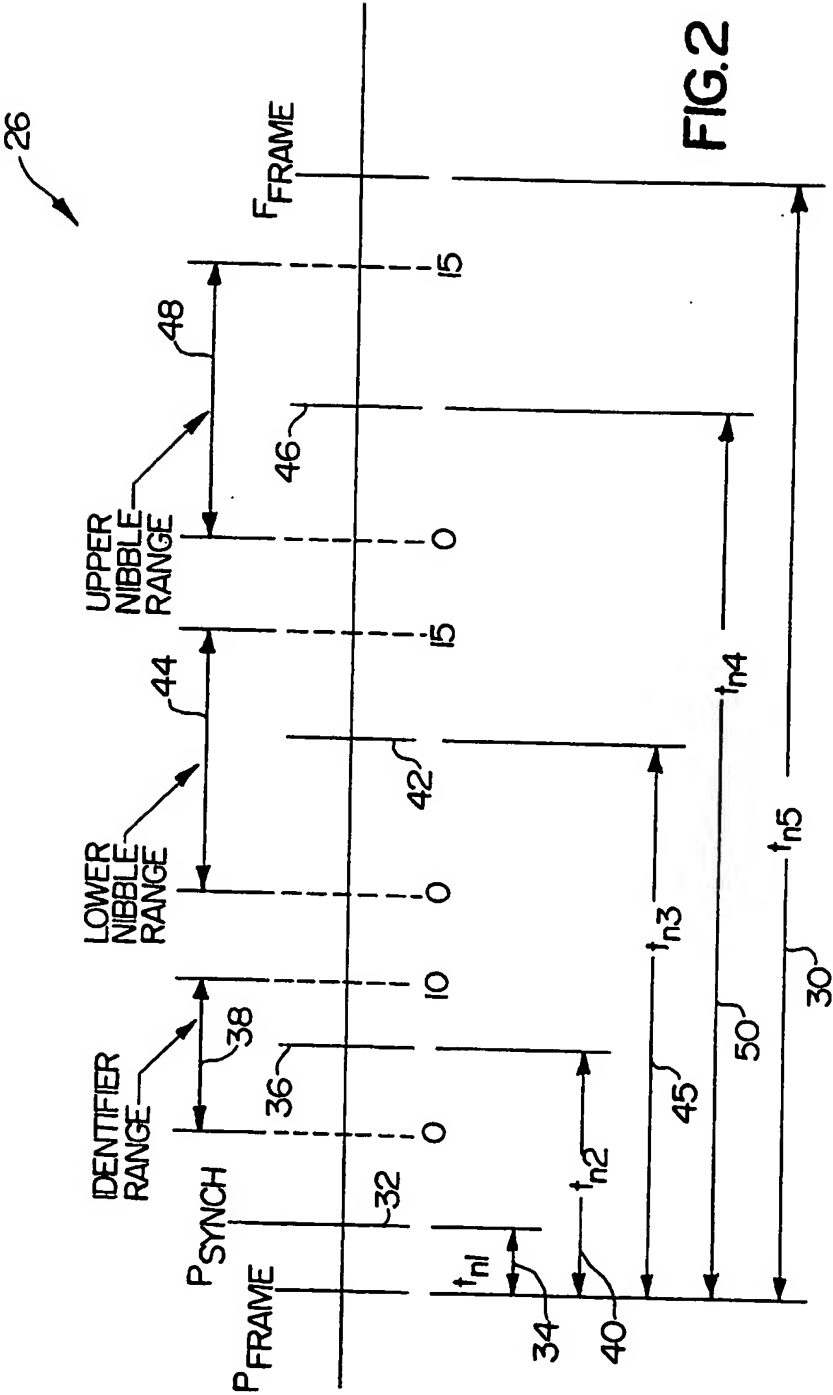
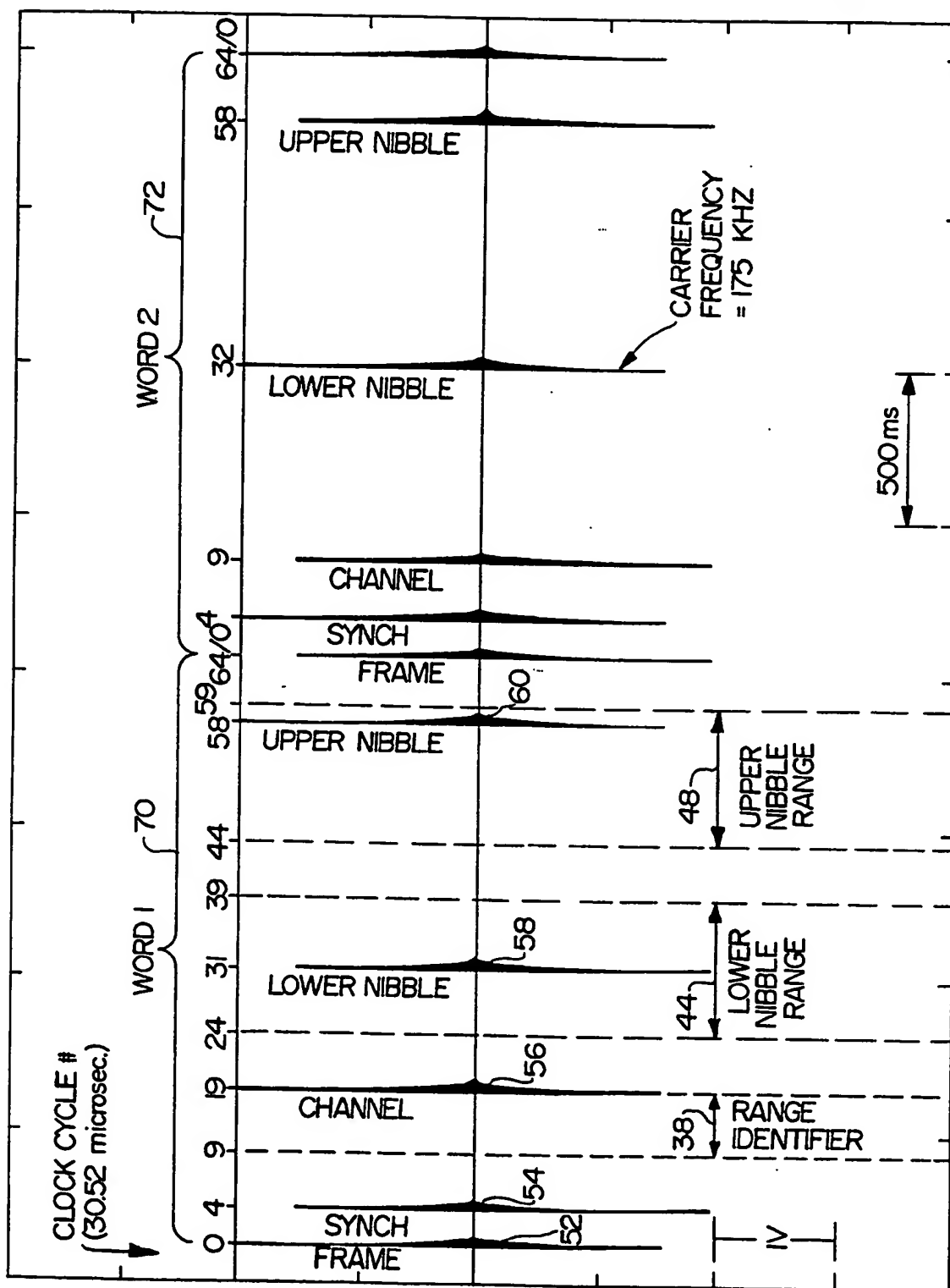


FIG.2

FIG. 3



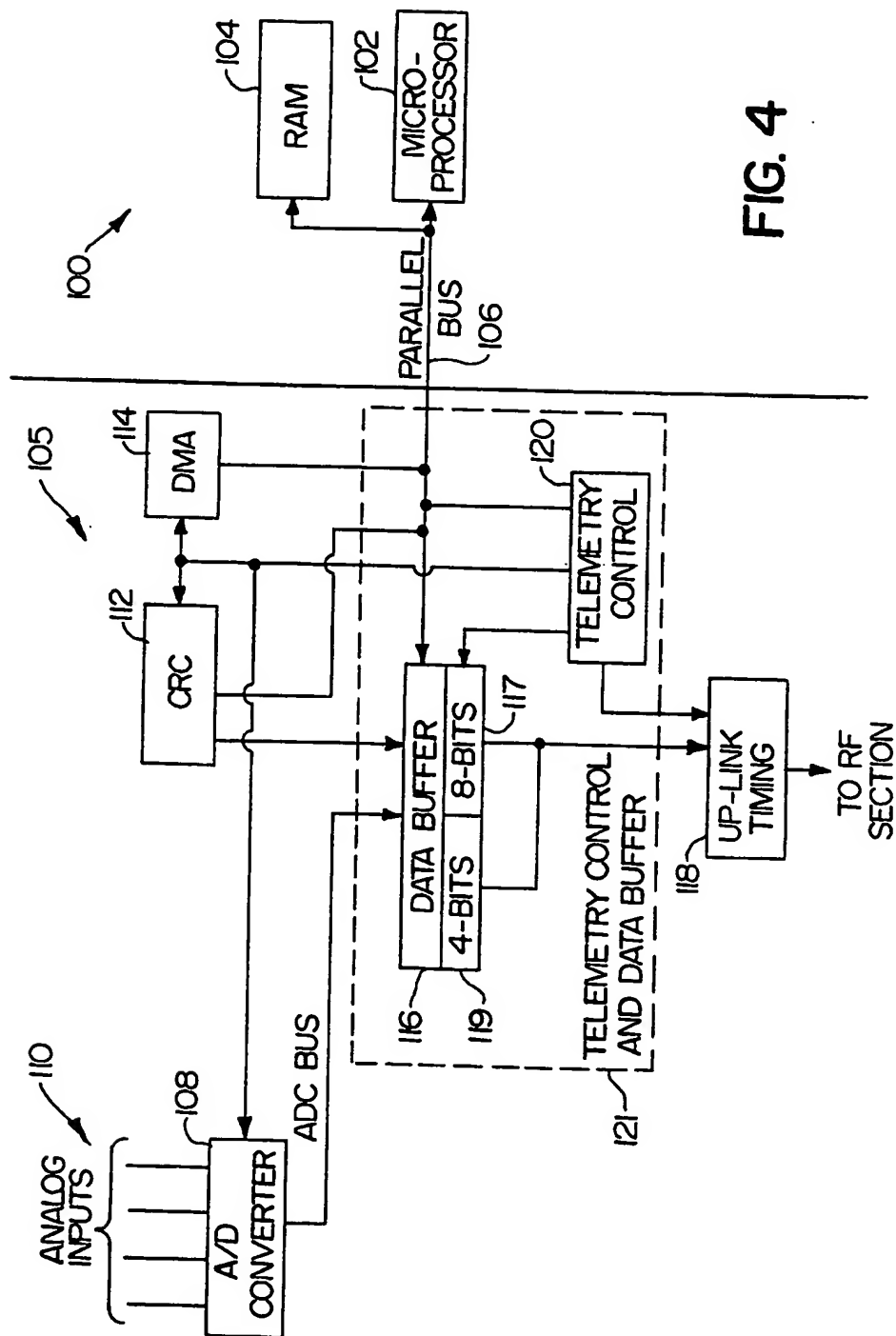


FIG. 4

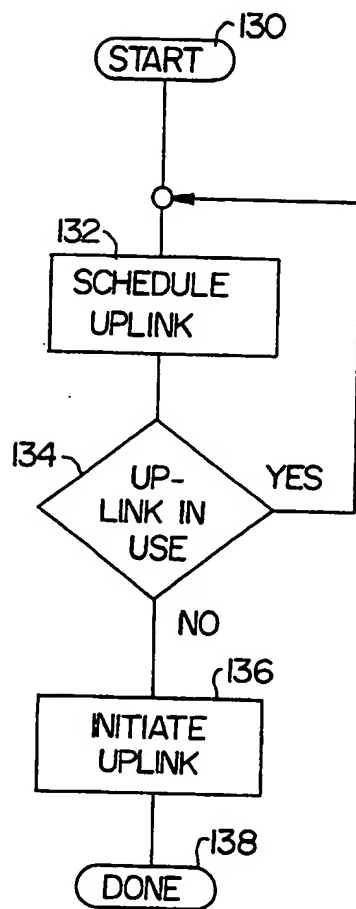


FIG. 5

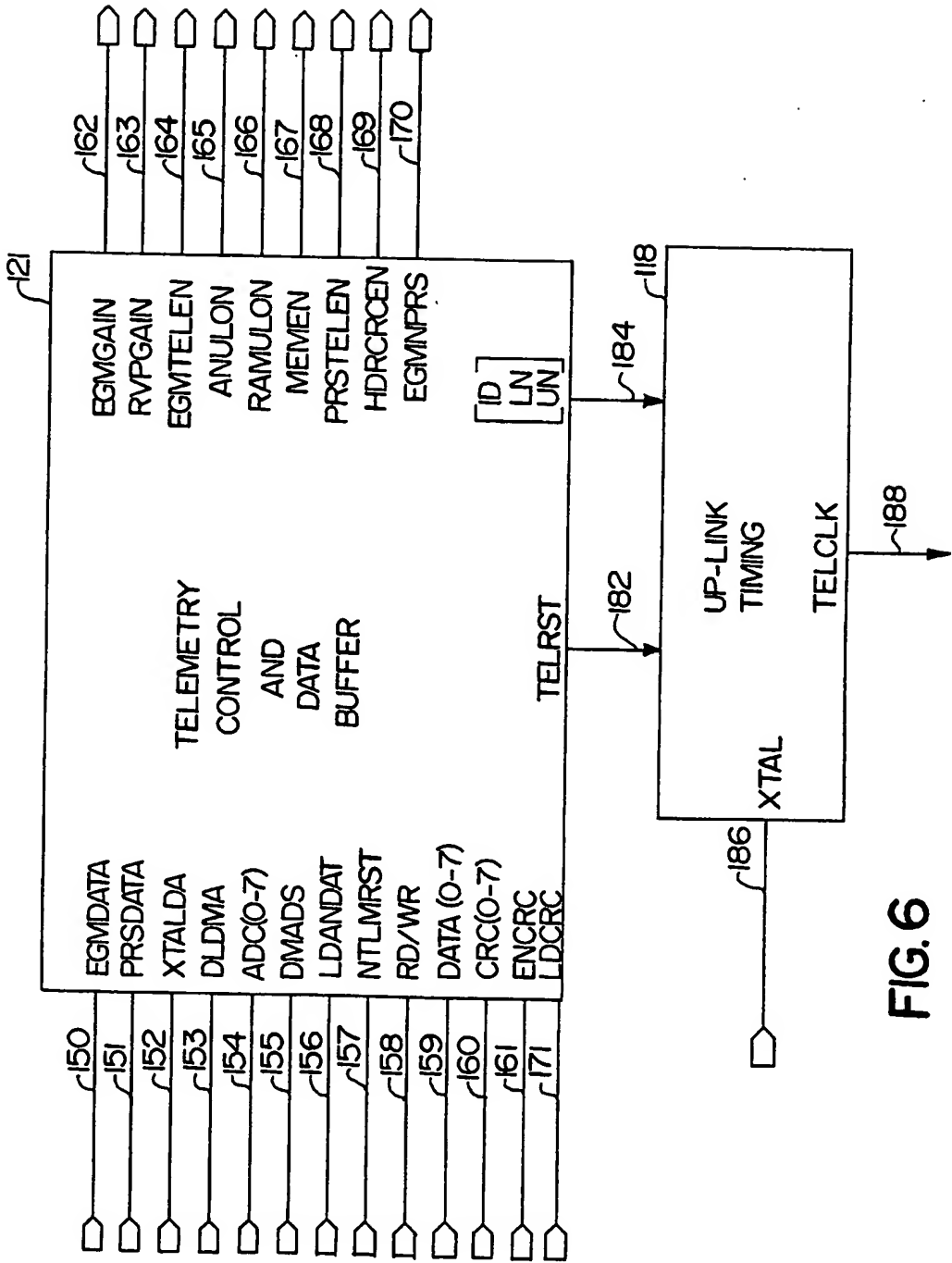
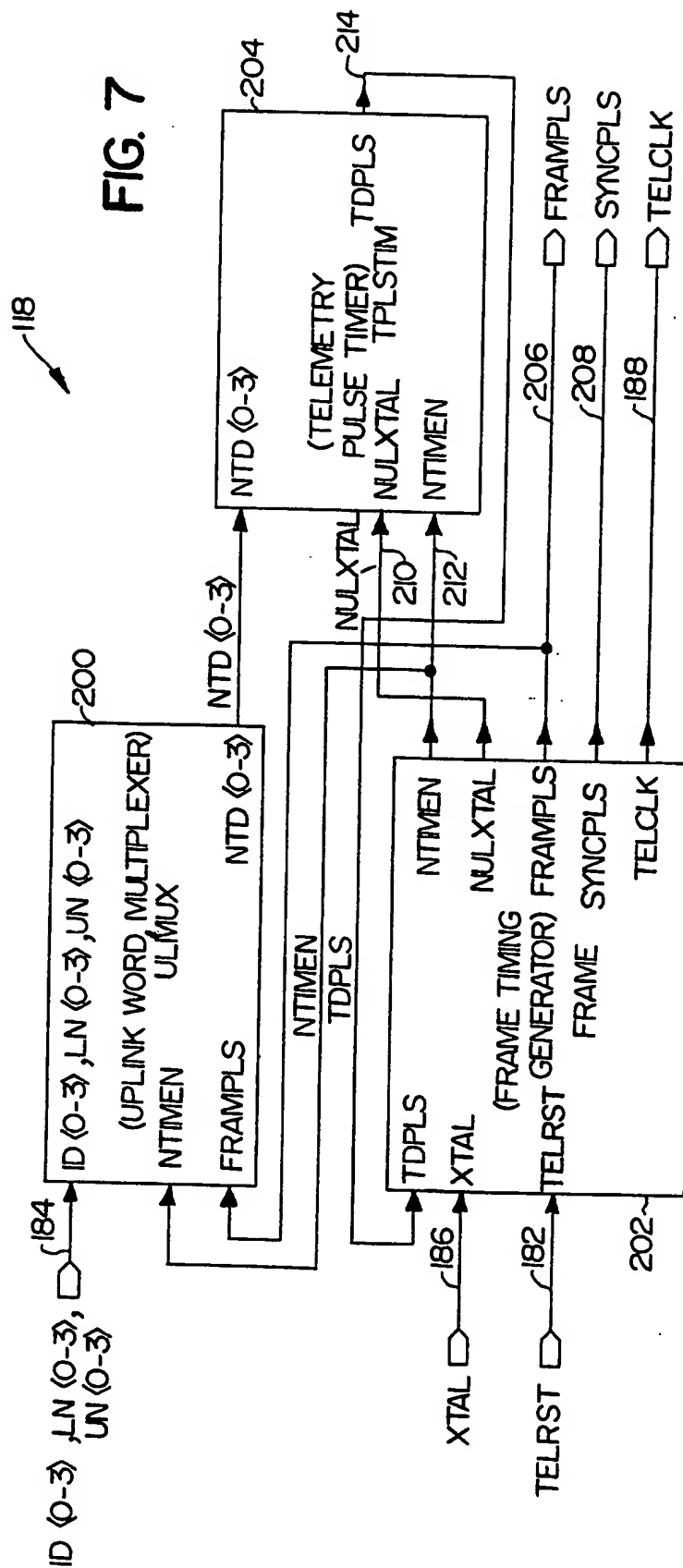


FIG. 6

FIG. 7



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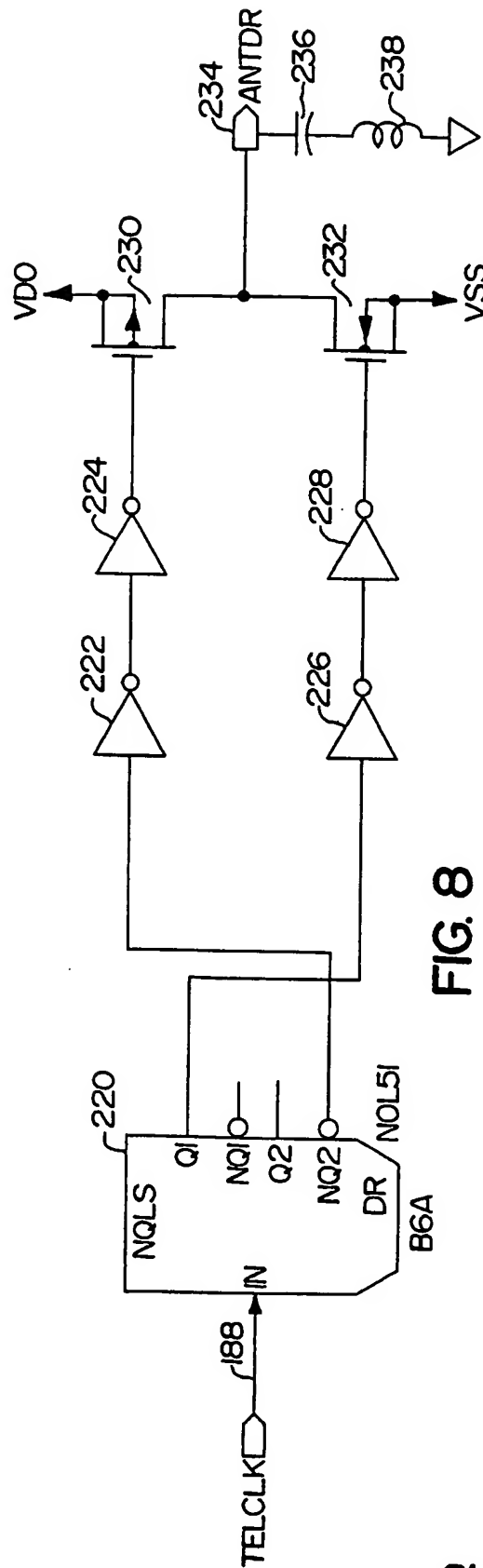


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US 91/00309

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶ According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC5: A 61 N 1/08, G 08 C 15/06		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC5	A 61 N, G 08 C, H 04 Q	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	EP, A2, 0071131 (DEUTSCHE NEMECTRON GMBH) 9 February 1983, see page 5, line 24 - page 10, line 3; figures 1-4 --	-1-5
Y	DE, C2, 2703700 (MULTIPLEX ELECTRONIK GMBH) 4 August 1983, see column 3, line 18 - line 37; figure 5; claim 1 --	1-5
Y	DE, A1, 3119119 (ROBERT BOSCH GMBH) 9 December 1982, see page 8, line 2 - line 18; figure 3 --	1-5
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>¹⁰ * Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
29th April 1991	28. 05. 91	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 10px;">M. PEIS</div> <div style="font-family: cursive; font-size: 1.2em;">M. Peis</div> </div>	

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
Y	US, A, 4556063 (D.L. THOMPSON ET AL) 3 December 1985, see column 1, line 10 - line 14; column 1, line 42 - line 47; column 3, line 35 - line 38; column 3, line 54 - line 58 --	1-5
A	ELECTRONICS, vol. 56, No. 5, March 1983, (NEW YORK, US) J.R. LINEBACK: "PACEMAKERS PICK UP PERFORMANCE WITH CUSTOM C-MOS CHIPS pages 47-48 ", see the whole document -- -----	1-5

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.PCT/US 91/00309**

SA 44478

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 23/03/91
The European Patent office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A2- 0071131	09/02/83	AU-D- 8631682	03/02/83
		DE-A- 3130104	17/02/83
		JP-A- 58041570	10/03/83
		US-A- 4524774	25/06/85
DE-C2- 2703700	04/08/83	NONE	
DE-A1- 3119119	09/12/82	NONE	
US-A- 4556063	03/12/85	CA-A- 1183576	05/03/85
		CA-C- 1187140	14/05/85
		DE-A- 3139452	24/06/82
		FR-A-B- 2491659	09/04/82
		JP-A- 57089872	04/06/82
		NL-A- 8104534	03/05/82

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European patent Office, No. 12/82